

Daily Racing Form

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SPECIAL EDITION

TIJUANA'S SUNDAY RACING

JAKE ARGENT SHOWS SPEED AND CAPTURES THE FIRST DASH GAMELY.

Eddie Delling Finishes First, but Is Disqualified for

Foul Riding—Satsuma Belle Wins and Is Bid Up

—Jockey Byrne Draws a Long Suspension

Tijuana, Mex., December 17.—Jake Argent ran right back to the form of his last race and got up in a rousing finish to win the fourth race today. Uncle Jimmie Gray, out for the first time at this meeting set a fast early pace, then tired as though short, but lasted long enough to save third money. The fourth disqualification of the meeting occurred today when Eddie Delling was placed last after finishing first in the second race. Jockey Lapaille on Eddie Delling cut across in front of his opponents right after the start and impeded the runners in the race. Katharine G., one of those to suffer, finished second and rightly was awarded first money.

Satsuma Belle finally ran one of her last summer's races to dispose of a band of two-year-olds. After winning, she was bid up to \$900 by G. Alexander, but was retained.

Jockey Joe Byrne has been suspended for twenty days because of his ride on Bertha Weaver in the Tijuana Selling Stakes. He came wide when turning into the stretch with Bertha Weaver and forced Scarlet Oaks with him.

WELL PLEASED WITH YEARLING PRICES.

New York Turfmen Think Recent Sale Proof of Healthy Condition of Market.

(By Ed Cole.)

New York, December 17.—The healthy condition of the turf was never more thoroughly demonstrated than at the sale of the Brownleigh Park yearlings, sold by the Powers-Hunter Company at Durland's. The general opinion was that the season was bad for selling and that few buyers would be present. It was just the opposite, as there were buyers aplenty, and the prices far exceeded the expectations of horsemen.

It was not what could be termed a good sample of racing material as a whole, yet even the scrappy youngsters brought figures that were acceptable. There was plenty of spirited bidding on the good records, showing that horses with a promising future are in great demand. This is a healthy condition of affairs and signifies much as to the future of the thoroughbred in this country.

There were several representatives from Canada at the sale who made purchases, indicating the inclinations some Canadians have of picking up some European blood for the Dominion. "Jack" McGinnis was much in evidence. He put in a bid for every good horse offered and is evidently gathering up a good string of horses for next season's campaign. The outcome of the sale was really a pleasant surprise and showed distinctively the demand for the thoroughbred of almost any quality.

The new two-year-old rule adopted last winter by which young horses become ineligible to races if publicly raced before April 1, will be tried out notwithstanding the protest coming from New Orleans and other winter race courses. The question was brought up at the recent meeting of the Jockey Club and the protest was tabled until next October. What will become of it after that date remains to be seen, but the opinion prevails the rule will stand as the time between April 1 and October would scarcely be sufficient to get any definite result from the trial. Those who have the development and improvement of the thoroughbred at heart are very much in favor of giving the new edict a thorough chance to see what it will do.

In European countries it is claimed that the early racing of two-year-olds has proved detrimental to their development and that many a good colt has been ruined by giving it a too-strenuous early racing education. It is a subject upon which a diversified opinion exists. Arguments can be presented on both sides, but the fact remains that records show that horses have been obtained in European countries by giving the young horses a chance to develop.

Foxhall P. Keene is on the mend and has gone to Aiken, S. C. While his physician has accompanied him, his friends do not think this was absolutely necessary. It is probable Mr. Keene will remain in the south until the spring is well advanced.

KYLE'S DECIDEDLY PECULIAR RECORD.

Wins Races After Having Been in the Stud and Produced Three Daughters.

Lexington, Ky., December 17.—William Walker's nine-year-old mare, Kyle, by virtue of a couple of recent victories at good odds at Tijuana, has come into the limelight, but it is not generally known that she has three daughters, two of which also are race winners and that she was not in retirement all the while she was carrying her foals.

Kyle's career, therefore, is quite interesting. She is by Kelkerran, a son of Ayrshire, and is from Big Filly, a daughter of Wawekus—Landlady, by Longfellow. Kyle was bred by Turney Brothers at Paris, Ky., and being foaled in 1907. She was raised and trained by William Walker of Toronto, who bought her from Turney Brothers and still owns her.

Kyle's first daughter was Ethel G. She is by Earl Rogers, a son of Sain. Ethel G. was foaled in 1911, and raced four times in 1913 without being in the money. She is the dam of Dandy Fay. Her second daughter is Miss Fay, by Stanley Fay, a son of Canopus. Miss Fay was foaled in 1913. She started seventeen times last year, won one race, was second in two and third in six and won \$835. To December 1, this year, she had started in fifteen races and had been twice second. Kyle's other daughter is Princess Fay. She was foaled in 1914, being also by Stanley Fay. To December 1, she had started fourteen times, won one race and third twice.

This record is a testimonial to the hardihood of Kyle, yet it produces the thought that its unusualness is attributable for the greater part to the practice of thoroughbred horse owners, whereby mares intended to bear offspring are not trained for racing after being bred. Doubtless many sound mares which have equalled or overshadowed Kyle's record within recent years had their owners so inclined. But Kyle's record serves to make more pronounced the fact that there is a strong demand for thoroughbred racing material. It must indeed be a poor horse that cannot win a purse at Tijuana or Juarez.

AUSTRALIAN DERBY WINNER.

Though Mr. W. G. Stead experienced the misfortune of missing the Victoria Derby with Kilbo, his brother, Mr. G. L. Stead, was successful in the New Zealand Derby with The Toff, a bay colt by Boniform—Class.

SHOWING WHAT THE HIGH-PRICED YEARLINGS SOLD IN PUBLIC IN 1915 DID IN THE RACING OF THE PRESENT YEAR

It must be said that, in the main, the high-priced yearlings sold at auction in 1915 proved failures in the racing of 1916. Not all were such. Midway more than repaid his purchase price and could now be sold for a large sum. Ticket, Tragedy, First Ballot, Auriga, Courtship and Battle Abbey all cost \$1,000 or more and all won in excess of their cost. The real bargains were such as Tom McTaggart, bought for \$600 and winner of \$6,280; Koh-i-Noor, which cost \$800 and won \$6,645; Fan G., bought for \$300 and winner of \$5,681; Lucile P., bought for \$200 and winner of \$3,368, and others returning as great or greater profits in proportion to their cost. The one outstanding failure of the year was Mr. John Sanford's Meteorite, which returned \$50 on account of the \$12,500 given for him. His costly stable mate, Folk Lore, did even worse. Inspection of the table below will reveal that seven two-year-olds sold for \$1,000 or more made good, compared with forty which did not. The showing is not always so bad, but there is food for thought in the following exposition of the results achieved by costly two-year-olds of 1915:

Horse.	Col. Sex.	Pedigree.	Owner.	Purchase Price.	Amount Won.
Ballot—Princess Orna	b. c.	A. Miller	A. Miller	\$2,100	\$7,230
Koh-i-Noor	blk. f.	Dr. Legge—Priceless Jewel	S. L. Parsons	800	6,645
Tom McTaggart	b. c.	Chicatanunda—Toplash	W. S. Kilmer	600	6,280
Westy Hogan	br. c.	Dick Finnerl—Carrie Jones	J. O. Whitlow	800	6,242
Fan G.	b. f.	Ormondale—Miss Doyle	G. Sadler	300	5,681
Auriga	b. f.	Waverley—School Mistress	F. Schall	1,475	5,490
Tragedy	b. f.	McGee—Josie L.	Oneck Stable	2,600	4,975
Lucile P.	b. f.	Bryn Mawr—Annoyance	G. Knebelkamp	200	3,368
Savilla	b. f.	Solitaire II—Salvatrix	P. Sheridan	650	3,315
Blue Fox	b. f.	Waterboy—Russian Sable	Mirabel Stable	550	3,245
Midway	b. c.	Ballot—Thirty-third	J. W. Parrish	3,000	3,227
Katenka	b. f.	Contestor—Hide and Seek	J. O. Keene	500	3,210
Opelia W.	b. f.	Bryn Mawr—Star Lady	E. Chamblor	700	3,070
May W.	b. f.	Ben Trovato—Belle of Mayfield	F. D. Weir	500	2,978
Solveig	b. f.	Marta Santa—Reality	J. M. Henry, Jr.	175	2,885
Conowingo	b. f.	The Commoner—Hawksora	G. A. Alexandra	750	2,780
Rosabel	b. f.	Ormondale—Roman Gold	R. L. Baker	500	2,510
Cadillac	b. c.	Toddington—Winnie G.	J. K. L. Ross	175	2,450
Valerie West	b. f.	Bannockburn—Sinf	J. P. Lyons	225	2,420
Lobelia	b. f.	Dr. Legge—Othello	E. Rhombold	200	2,180
Nellie Walcott	b. f.	Dick Finnerl—Peace	Frazier & Farris	500	2,148
Burbank	b. g.	Dr. Legge—Coma	S. Louis	200	2,100
Ben Hampson	br. g.	Ben Trovato—Margaret Hampson	W. Perkins	450	1,933
Courtship	b. c.	Phoenix—Courtship	Kentucky Stable	1,200	1,920
Gratitude	b. f.	Hessian—Jacqueminot	J. M. Stove	450	1,895
Easter Lily	b. f.	Gladiator—Belle Fleur	T. Dugan	700	1,750
Opportunity	b. c.	Toddington—Miss Oerfel	W. Woodard	250	1,740
Badtime Stories	b. f.	Dr. Legge—Dancing Walker	W. H. Baker	125	1,719
Hot Toddy	b. c.	Toddington—Idle Day	W. H. Baker	125	1,719
Lady Moll	b. f.	Hessian—La Fleur	Mirabel Stable	400	1,675
Bessanta	b. f.	Marta Santa—Bessie Simpson	F. D. Weir	225	1,615
Bourbon Lass	b. f.	Bourbon Beau—Lassie	Gallagher Bros.	400	1,570
Diamond	b. f.	Dick Finnerl—Annie Williams	E. P. Elkins	200	1,505
King Baggot	b. c.	Peep o' Day—Freyla	J. P. Carman	425	1,490
Graphic	b. f.	Cycle—Sally	Thoracible Stable	1,475	1,475
Money	b. f.	Dick Finnerl—Metrical	S. Hawkins	625	1,457
King Dick	b. c.	Dick Finnerl—Miss Peggy	F. S. Fogg	125	1,363
Hasty Cora	b. f.	Hastings—Northumbria	G. E. Chancellor	325	1,325
Peachie	blk. f.	George Kessler—Missy	P. Martin	500	1,291
Chatterbox	b. f.	McGee—Royal Una	Quincy Stable	350	1,290
Ed Roche	b. c.	The Commoner—Staxus	J. McGovern	350	1,290
Leona	b. f.	Leona—Hattie Walker	Quincy Stable	450	1,240
Battle Abbey	b. c.	By Hastings—Bessie	A. Miller	1,000	1,145
Innocent Inez	b. f.	Marta Santa—Veracious	A. L. Kirby	325	1,103
First Ballot	b. f.	Ballot—Zephyr	E. F. Whitney	1,000	1,085
The Baroness	b. f.	Peter Quince—Lady Hope	J. Livingston	850	1,080
Saffron Girl	b. f.	Peter Quince—Mary Morris	Gallagher Bros.	325	1,085
Piraeus	b. c.	Cyclades—Elizabeth B.	A. H. Morris	375	1,031
Evelyn V.	b. f.	Sweet—Metzlie	C. Van Meter	150	1,041
Sweet Helen	b. f.	Samson—Fard	C. Van Meter	150	1,041
Mother Machree	b. f.	McGee—Lady Quex	A. Miller	500	1,020

The Reverse Side.

Meteorite	b. c.	Star Shoot—Hamburg Belle	J. Sanford	\$12,500	\$ 50
Folklore	b. f.	Star Shoot—Tradition	J. Sanford	6,000	430
Sortie	b. c.	Watercross—Enterprise	M. L. Schwartz	4,600	430
Crepuscul	b. f.	W. P. H. Light	G. H. Browne	4,000	1,500
Reprobate	b. c.	The Commoner—Hortensia	E. McBride	3,100	2,360
Hathor	b. f.	Meddler—Kamara	W. S. Kilmer	3,100	480
Election	b. c.	Ballot—Sadie S.	W. S. Kilmer	3,000	400
Buford	b. c.	Ballot—Ollie Belle	H. P. Headley	2,800	1,172
Sargon II.	b. c.	Uncle—Semiramis II.	C. D. Sullivan	2,800	990
Top of the Wave	b. c.	Ballot—Sally	Beverly Stable	2,500	721
Jaime Young	b. c.	Marta Santa—Miss Present	W. H. Baker	2,500	615
Dreadnought	b. c.	The Commoner—Touch Not	Beverly Stable	2,500	500
Friendless	b. c.	Superman—Luckless	L. C. Smith	2,200	1,670
Rosewood	b. f.	Magneto—Rose Tree II.	J. W. Parrish	2,100	935
Patapsco	b. g.	The Commoner—Flora Handsome	T. Clyde	2,000	935
Three Cheers	b. c.	Celt—Sumptuous	Quincy Stable	2,000	665
Basilius	b. c.	Ogden—Conza	J. O. & H. Keene	1,850	620
Conspira	b. c.	Heus—Sanctus	Quincy Stable	1,850	490
Ed Garrison	b. c.	Ogden—Country Fraud	T. J. Smith	1,650	490
Whitney Belle	b. f.	Ogden—Beatrice K.	R. F. Carman	1,650	490
Defender	b. g.	Heno—Eliza Russel	Quincy Stable	1,600	490
Queen of the Water	b. f.	Waterboy—Plantess	G. A. Cochran	1,500	1,495
Polly J.	b. f.	Waterboy—Sister Jeanie	Quincy Stable	1,500	675
Paramount	b. c.	Ballot—Majolica	T. C. McDowell	1,500	553
Nashville	b. f.	Ballot—Elisavivan	D. S. Dye	1,500	520
Conrade	b. c.	The Commoner—Hawkslight	J. J. Moran	1,500	520
Home Sweet Home	b. c.	Ballot—Homespun	G. F. Johnson, Jr.	1,500	1,316
Penrod	b. c.	Helmet—Gunpow	J. W. Schorr	1,400	1,235
Beautiful Morn	b. c.	Peep o' Day—Janet Gray	W. W. Loney	1,350	850
Ginger Snap II.	b. f.	Gingal—Cafe au Lait	R. B. Strassburger	1,350	850
Vixen	b. f.	Sain—Naughty	S. L. Parsons	1,100	850
Bella	b. f.	Bella—Lal	A. O'Meara	1,100	850
Candy Lang	blk. c.	Dick Welles—Eteika	G. W. Loft	1,100	850
Jack Salmon	b. c.	Jack Atkin—Sea Spray	J. K. Redmon	1,100	850
Buddy	b. f.	Wat'cross or Wat'boy—Colonial	Mirabel Stable	1,050	690
Spectre	b. f.	Ballot—Star Dreamer	J. Johnston	1,000	690
Kestrel	b. f.	The Commoner—Hawksflight	W. S. Trevey	1,000	75
Babecek	blk. c.	Waterboy—Plantess	Quincy Stable	1,000	75
Margaret L.	b. f.	Ballot—Miss Crittenden	Quincy Stable	1,000	75
Right	b. f.	Fair Play—Mirth	W. H. Congdon	1,000	75

THORNHILL SETS GOOD MARK FOR THE STABLE NAMED IN HIS HONOR AND WINS IMPORTANTLY

Thornhill proved a reliable feed winner for the small racing stable of J. Barry, the Canadian turfman, whose horses are raced under the colors of the Thornhill Stable. Racing under almost all kinds of conditions and at great variety of distances, he met some of the best handicap horses of the year in some of his races. His premier performance was the capture of the Frontier Handicap, at Windsor, in which he defeated Borrow, Rancher, Runes and others, and added \$5,070 to his owner's bank account. This victory alone was sufficient to give Mr. Barry a good ranking among the year's winning owners. Next to Thornhill the three-year-old Wise Man was the most fortunate animal in the stable, a couple of victories and four second places netting \$1,410. The record of the Thornhill Stable for 1916 is as follows:

Horse.	Col. and Sex.	A.	Pedigree.	1st.	2d.	3d.	Won.
Thornhill	b. g.	5	By Hastings—White Thorn	5	5	4	\$ 8,390
Wise Man	b. c.	3	By Giganteum—Magazine	2	4	0	1,410
Prime Mover	b. c.	4	By Hdrin—Pazoda	1	2	5	600
Lord Fitz Herbert	br. c.	2	By Dalhousie—Lidy Fitz Herbert	2	0	0	775
Man Slayer	b. g.	3	By Armeath II—Margaret Angela	0	3	1	350
King Mart	b. c.	4	By Marta Santa—Luff	0	1	0	100
Totals (6)				10	15	10	\$11,925

TRAINER PIERCE HUNTING FOR A FARM.

Lexington, Ky., December 17.—T. L. Pierce, trainer for Frank J. Kelley, the Chicago wall-paper merchant, is in the market for a small farm near Lexington with a view to establishing a home for himself. He says he wants between sixty and one hundred acres, and a good house and barn. It is his expectation that he will be able to raise what he needs for his table and have grass for about a dozen horses. "I am finding it quite difficult," said he, "to even find small places that are purchasable, and thus far I have located none that entirely suit my fancy. I could go out of Fayette County and locate easily, but I want to be as near as possible to Lexington."

GREAT CROWD WITNESSES HAVANA RACING.

Havana, Cuba, December 17.—Superb racing was witnessed by the largest crowd of the season at Oriental Park today, many of the contests being productive of head finishes, no fewer than five horses being aligned in the fifth race, which was won by Father Kelly. It was anybody's race up to the last stride.

Refugee would have won his race but for being waited with. Al Pierce getting up to win in the last stride. In trying to place him, Ball swung the colt in at the eighth post and struck his sore ankle, causing him to swerve and costing him a length of ground and the race.

JUAREZ BEGINS TO DRAW

LARGEST CROWD OF THE MEETING IN ATTENDANCE TO VIEW THE RACING.

Joe Blair Wins at Last and Gains a New Owner

Thereby—Idle Days of Next Two Weeks

To Be Tuesday's.

El Paso, Tex., December 17.—The biggest Sunday crowd that has been seen at the Juarez track this year was on hand to witness today's racing. This was despite the fact that a high wind prevailed, making it more or less disagreeable to be out in the open, and also lessening the time scored in the races. But for the weather, it is believed there would have been a record attendance. The public appears pleased with the mutual form of wagering.

In the three days that the machines have been in operation the betting has been heavier than at any previous time this year.

A feature of the sport was the rather lucky victory of Thirst in the second race. Favorite in the betting the Wallhanser filly appeared hopelessly shut off just before the turn into the stretch, but jockey McIntyre found a small opening and managed to get through. After that the race was all over, Thirst coming on and winning by four lengths from Lycin. In the opening race, Kay Spence lost his good sprinter, Joe Blair, after the latter had shown that he hopelessly outclassed his opponents by winning all the way by several lengths. The five-year-old all of Bonnie Joe—Miss Blair was bid up from \$200 to \$245 by J. M. Shilling and went to the latter's barn. Joe Blair began well and nothing else got close to him. Moller was nearest to him in the early running, but fell back and Belle Bird came fast in the closing strides and took second place away from Gray's Favorite.

The management announces that the idle days of next week and the week after, because of Christmas and New Year's coming on Monday, will be on Tuesday of each of these weeks.

Colonel Matt Winn will depart for Louisville within a day or two to spend Christmas with relatives and friends, but will make sure before his departure that a good holiday card will be provided for the races on Monday.

The date for the Texas Futurity has been set for December 28.

AMERICAN HORSES GOING TO ENGLAND.

Mr. Belmont to Send St. Rock and Four Noted Broodmares Across for Stud Use.

Lexington, Ky., December 17.—When John Miller arrives at New York, Monday, with a carload of horses from Lexington, he will have among his equine passengers five distinguished individuals from August Belmont's Nursery Stud, which are to be sent by the next boat to England. They are the young stallion St. Rock and the broodmares Beldame, Crossways, Delusion and Ferment. St. Rock is a coming four-year-old son of Rock Sand—St. Priscilla (dam of Priscillian, Practical, Stromboli and Pericles), by Rayon d'Or—St. Pauline, by St. Blaise, and she from Matience by Parmesan. St. Rock is to go into the stud in England and the four mares are to be mated with stallions there. Beldame is the dam of Consensia, Belfry, Belamour and Belray. Crossways was for a time in France, where mated with Ethelbert, she produced the winners Curieux and Crousel. Ferment Hastings shed the six seasons winner Curious. She was brought back from France in 1910, since which time the Chairman of the Jockey Club was not fortunate in raising foals from her. Delusion is a daughter of Meddler—Faithful, by Longfellow. She was bred by the late William C. Whitney and is the dam of Defendum, Danger Rock, Delancey and Deer Trap, all by Rock Sand, with the exception of Deer Trap, which comes from Trap Rock. Ferment is no stranger in Europe. She was sent to England in 1902, where she won the Manchester Handicap; to France in 1908, and returned to Kentucky in 1910. She is the dam of the good horses Fatom, Fenrock and Fernrock, the first named by Ethelbert and the last two by Rock Sand.

Beldame, Crossways and Ferment are all daughters of Octagon, son of Rayon d'Or—Ortegal, by Bend Or. Beldame comes from the No. 10 family under the Bruce Lowe system. Her dam was Bella Donna, by Hermit—Bonnie Doon, a daughter of the great Queen Mary. Crossways and Ferment are members of the No. 19 family, which has produced some phenomenal race horses and good sires. Crossways is from Lucy Cross, a daughter of St. Simon—Verdigris, she by Springfield—Griseida. Ferment is from Felicia, by The Ill-Used—Feluca, daughter of Buconeer—Revival.

In the car with these thoroughbreds, Miller will have the stallion Stalwart, which is going to E. H. McCarter Potter's Pequest Stud in New Jersey, and a couple of yearlings—the brown colt by Sain—Miss Laetitia, which was purchased at the recent sale by James Fitzsimmons, and the chestnut colt by Contestor—Fanny W. Fonso, which was sold this week by J. C. Milam to G. M. Garrison, of New York, to be trained by William Jennings, of Baltimore.

CURRENT NOTES OF THE TURF.

Royal Mint, Triumphant, Catspaw, Goaler and Money Lender, weanlings bred in England by August Belmont, arrived at Nursery Stud yesterday.

Jockey Charlie Grand will be seen in the saddle again next year, his operations being confined to the races through the field.

The plant and building of the Southern Publishing Company, publishers of the New Orleans American, a morning daily, were purchased at sheriff's sale by E. B. (Carter) Brown, owner of the Havana track, for \$59,401.

Black Ben, a yearling brown colt by Ben Trovato—Dulinea, owned by Frank J. Kelley, and trained by T. L. Pierce, died of pericarditis at the Kentucky Association track at Lexington Saturday morning.

Harvey Boyle, the noted Canadian rider, is at Lexington, Ky., to spend two months at E. R. Bradley's Idle Hour Farm. E. R. Bradley left Saturday night for Chicago to spend the holidays. He will go from there to New Orleans and Palm Beach for the winter.

There are now no thoroughbred horses at Elmdorf, John E. Madden having purchased Sweet Lavender and Gracilla, the only two left after the dispersal sale of the Haggin mares last year. Both are in foal to Ballot.

Word has reached New Orleans that trainer Jennings will bring Star Hawk, Boots, Ed Crump and others of the Macomber string from Charleston, to take part in the coming meeting at the Fair Grounds. Their presence would add greatly to the attraction of the racing reunion.

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The Brown Club.

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, DECEMBER 18, 1916.

TELEGRAPHIC FORM.

The horses which seem best in Tuesday's races are:

Tijuana, Mex., December 17.

- 1—Ella B, Cinco Colorado, Commonness.
- 2—Lady St. Patrick, Category, Marion Rose II.
- 3—ORIMAR LAD, Kenneth, Oakland.
- 4—John Graham, Harwood, Prince S.
- 5—Charmeuse, Roscas, Barsac.
- 6—Vireo, Zangaree, Concha.

L. Wing.

Juarez, Mex., December 17.

- 1—Alan, Milbrey, Kestrel.
- 2—Pinnigin, Yaca, Smiling Maggie.
- 3—Mary Estelle, Jefferson, Certain Point.
- 4—Fascinating, Lytle, Little String.
- 5—BIGTODD, Alda, Bogart.
- 6—Husky Lad, Rey, Rhodes.

P. Clark.

ONE SKATE THAT WAS A BARGAIN.

There have been times when a horse, sold at public auction for a mere song, has proved to be a real bargain. Algernon Daingerfield, assistant secretary of the Jockey Club, tells how a good bargain was picked up at the Lexington sales many years ago. "It was twenty years ago," said Mr. Daingerfield, nephew of the late James R. Keene, "when I sent an imported horse named Skate, a gelded son of Minting out of imported Glide, to the Lexington sale. Perhaps his name was against him, but considering that Glide was his mother, it was well taken that at that, and not given him, because when he was named he was considered a 'skate' in the sense the term is applied to poor ones."

"Skate netted the Castleton Stud just nine dollars. He was knocked down for \$20. The lowest fee to the auctioneer at that time was \$10. Then there was a fee of one dollar for bringing a good bargain into the sales ring. The colt was bought by George Innes, then a blacksmith in Kentucky, and the next year he won nearly a dozen good races for his owner, and a number of them were handicaps." "Skate was one of the bargains of the turf, as he certainly proved a consistent winner through the seasons of 1897 and 1898, and on one occasion defeated the great black mare Imp.

SOME ENGLISH RACING SWINDLES.

How "Reporter" Used the Papers for an Imaginary Meeting at "Trodmore."

Ingenious were the schemes resorted to by unscrupulous backers of horses to swindle bookmakers some years ago in England, says London Tit Bits. The layers of odds, are naturally extremely cute and fully conversant with the thousand and one schemes formulated by equally astute backers of horses to swindle them. Among the latter class are thousands of cunning adventurers who subsist entirely on their wits, and as these gentry delight to live in the lap of luxury and squander money like water—when they have—they are constantly arranging new and deep-laid plots with a "hard eye" to deplete the banking accounts of the bookmakers.

An ingenious scheme was successfully carried through in England a few years ago, which, for absolute daring is unparalleled in the history of racing. The leading sporting papers one day received a properly arranged program of a race interesting which was to take place in a town called "Trodmore." The sender of the list of horses engaged, the weights they had to carry, and the times at which the different events were run signed his name and added "Reporter." The races were duly run and the obliging "Reporter" sent in another interesting item to the sporting dailies. "Nothing was missing, everything swindled, apple race order," evidently the reporter knew his business thoroughly. The "hard working" and "conscientious" journalist had carefully collected the starting price of the winners and losers, and his account of the day's racing duly appeared in the papers he sent it to. This was eagerly perused with the greatest interest by a large number of bookmakers in London, and they found to their sorrow that nearly all the winners had been backed for big sums by many of their numerous clients, who were evidently expert judges of racing or extraordinary lucky.

As the horses had started at long odds against they lost heavily. A lot of those who had been severely hit discussed the matter with their confidants. "Where was Trodmore, the place where the lucky backers had found so many good winners?" "Has any one heard of these horses or jockeys before?" No. No one had, now they came to think about it. Many of the bookmakers had been connected with racing for nearly half a century. Detectives were engaged, and they unearthed one of the most gigantic swindles ever recorded. They discovered that there was no such place in England as "Trodmore," there never had been such a meeting; there were no such horses or jockeys in existence as those mentioned in the program, and the "Reporter"—well, "his day's work was done," and he vanished like a dream. He has never even sent in his bill to the papers for the work he had done. The whole thing was one of the most impudent and cleverly organized "spoofs" on record. A lot of the money in "tenners" and "fivers" was obligingly put out for the gang by innocent waiters and hotel and theater doormen in the west end, and the daring swindlers have never been traced. They vanished with their winnings.

Some racing Sharps successfully robbed the bookmakers of a large sum of money at Warwick some years ago by the following ingenious method: In Tattersall's ring bookmakers are bound by the rules to pay over the horse that actually "gets" the race, so that in the event of an objection, and the runner which has passed the judge's flag being disqualified, they are bound to pay the winner. In the case of the "winners" prepared secret line lists, the stewards after due investigation, award the race. In the half-crown rings and outside the rings the bookies pay "first past the post" irrespective of objection. A crack jockey was properly and correctly weighed out by the official clerk of the scales for a certain race at Warwick on the occasion mentioned, and the horse he rode was heavily and systematically backed with bookies who pay "first past the post." The animal won easily. When his jockey went to scale, after the race, he failed to draw within fourteen pounds of what he should have done. His saddle cloth was immediately examined and it was discovered that it had been tampered with by some one after the jockey had been weighed out and several of the lead weights removed. The "winner" was promptly disqualified and the race awarded to the one which had finished second. The gang reaped a rich harvest. The jockey was, however, after due inquiry exonerated by the authorities from any blame in the matter, as his integrity was beyond dispute. Several "farties" got into serious trouble over this affair, but the real delinquents were never discovered.

GENERAL NEWS NOTES OF THE DAY.

News from the scene of operations on the various fronts is summarized as follows: The Berlin war office says on the Somme sector there was a temporarily violent artillery duel. On the east bank of the Meuse fighting was revived today after a calm night. Western front—Army group of Field Marshal Grand Duke of Wurttemberg, in the Ypres and Wytschaete sectors the artillery duel increased to considerable violence. Our attacking troops south-east of Zillebeke advanced into the British second line from which the defenders had fled. Army group of the Crown Prince—On December 15 the French troops northeast of Verdun pushed us back from our most advanced positions into a previous prepared second line lying on Talon Ridge and the heights north of Louvemont and Chambray farm and south of Lezauvaux. The French war office statement is: On the right of the Meuse our troops continued their success. They progressed in the Carrières Wood and captured the village of Bezonvaux. At the close of the day a violent German attack against our position on Côte du Poire (Pepper Hill) was stopped by our fire. We have maintained our new front. Prisoners continue to be brought back, the number exceeding 9,000, of which 250 are officers. The enumeration of the captured material has not been completed, but the computation shows that eighty-one guns have been taken or destroyed. Reports from Roumanian say that the Magensen has virtually completed the conquest of Wallachia. The left wing of the Ninth Army smashed forward today and seized the road from Buzen to Raminow-Sarat, near the Southern Moldavian border. The right wing advanced across the Calnatul lowlands east of Buzen and forced the Buzen River in this sector. The Danube army continued its methodical movement, and by menacing the communications of the Russo-Roumanian forces in the Dobruja compelled their retreat along the whole line. Two thousand prisoners were taken by the Teutons. Berlin announces that the Russians have given up most of their southern positions in the Dobruja. Bulgarian Turkish and German troops pursuing the enemy have already crossed the line of Hirsowa-Cartol-Cogala, the statement adds.

W. G. Lee of Cleveland, O., president of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen has publicly announced that negotiations are under way between the leaders of the brotherhoods and those higher up in the operating departments of the railroads, looking to a settlement of their entire controversy out of court before January 1, when the Adamson law is scheduled to go into effect. He said the settlement was in a crude state as yet.

A large tramp steamer, believed to be British, was reported on Egg Harbor shoals, off the New Jersey coast. Her identity and the seriousness of her situation were unknown yesterday. She lay about three miles out, heavily beaten by seas and evidently had been there some time when she was discovered at dawn Saturday. Captain Lewis Smith of the Egg Harbor coast guard station and a crew have gone out to the vessel in surfboats.

Reports from London indicate that David Lloyd-George will be unable to discuss the peace proposals before the house of commons Tuesday. He is making steady progress toward recovery, but it is considered unlikely that his physicians will allow him to speak next week, as his voice is affected. At any rate, it is not expected the government by that time will be in a position to make a statement regarding the German proposals.

Count von Bernstorff, the German ambassador, conferred with Secretary Lansing Saturday to get information as to the attitude of the United States towards the peace proposals of the central powers, to discuss the general subject of peace from this government's view point and to give any information Mr. Lansing might desire on the attitude of the German government.

Of the \$555,077,146 actually reported for public schools in 1916, at Washington, according to the commissioner of education, \$385,511,146 was by the North Atlantic and Central States. New York expended \$66,000,000, Pennsylvania \$52,000,000, Illinois \$39,007,314, Ohio \$35,172,950, California \$26,579,804, Massachusetts \$25,492,292 and New Jersey \$23,284,096.

London dispatches announce that the government has decided to take over the Irish railways, according to a statement made Saturday by James Henry Thomas, labor member of parliament for Derby and assistant general secretary of the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants. It is hoped, it was explained, thus to avert a threatened strike.

At the expiration of the men's ultimatum at 8 a. m. Saturday a general strike of the Havana Central Railway was begun. Traffic has been paralyzed. The electric plant being out of operation, the current in many towns in Havana province was cut off. Police are guarding the railroad and ferry terminals.

"MR. FAIRIE'S" RETURN TO PROMINENCE.

Former Leader Through Champions Bayardo and Lemberg Has Good Year Again.

But for the somewhat belated victories of the two-year-olds Telephus and Gay Crusader, the gentleman who races as Mr. Fairie would have had a poor racing season in 1916, but the triumphs of two youngsters enabled that sportsman to take his place amongst the leading twelve owners. Thanks to the half-brothers Bayardo and Lemberg, Mr. Fairie enjoyed a measure of success which it falls to the lot of few men to achieve, and if since the period when the two horses named did so well, their owners have been less in evidence than usual, this is an experience which is by no means without parallel.

Possibly Mr. Fairie was far more disappointed with the failures of Kwang-Su—a half-brother to Bayardo and Lemberg—than he was elated by the successes of Telephus and Gay Crusader; but, however, that may be, the fact remains that the son of Cicero and Gallea put up a pleasing performance in the Select Stakes, after having succumbed to Canobie and the subsequent Cesarewitch winner, Sanctum, in the Jockey Club Stakes. Perhaps the Manton colt was not quite at his best on that day; but he was clearly in good trim when he so easily defeated Julian and Blackadder for the Select Stakes. Remembering, though, that the other two were attempting to concede fifteen and ten pounds respectively, an exaggerated view of Kwang-Su's merits may have been formed, and thus it would be premature as yet to suggest that the colt is anything like so good as his better known relatives.

Kwang-Su, by the way, is much the same animal, on the "book," as Mr. Sanford's half-brother to Craganour, Nassovian, as apart altogether from their respective juvenile performances, the difference of a half length between them at the finish for the Two Thousand Guineas was reduced to a head in the New Derby, and it was decidedly unfortunate that the pair were prevented from meeting afterwards, as the question of their respective stamina still remains unsettled—and this was just the point which should have been determined, whether one was clearly superior to the other as a stayer. Both colts, however, live to fight another day, and the vexed question may yet be brought to issue.

Lady Minta, a daughter of the Derby winner, Spearmin, and Lady Vista, carried off the Newmarket Oaks for Mr. Fairie, beating Dark Sapphire, Angelina, and two others; and it is, I understand, a fact that she was under orders to retire to the stud, whether she ran well or otherwise in the event named. Whether the intention has been revised since, I am unaware, but so easily did she account for her opponents in the Newmarket Oaks, that it may be the stamina she then displayed came as somewhat of a surprise even to a trainer who is so justly noted for the preparation of long-distance winners.

It was, however, to Telephus and Gay Crusader that Mr. Fairie owed his prominent position in the list of successful owners for the recently concluded season. Both colts, moreover, made their important contribution during the Houghton meeting in the last week of the campaign. There was an element of surprise, too, in both instances, as, while Gay Crusader carried his victory at the expense of such notabilities as Molly Desmond, Grand Fleet, Margreth, and Tagrag in the Criterion Stakes; Telephus beat Athdara, North Star, Gadshill, The Verderer, and Dresden in the Dewhurst Plate.

The victories of maiden juveniles in such important events as these were remarkable indeed; but if in each instance the result appeared to be attended by a certain amount of luck, it can hardly be denied that Mr. Fairie's colts are both smart youngsters. At any rate, with sums such as 1,280 and 1,006 sovereigns to their credit they did well indeed for their owner-breeder, Gay Crusader, by the way, is a son of Mr. Fairie's great horse, Bayardo-Laura, while Telephus is by Spearmin, from Chere Reine, and therefore half-brother to the fine stayer Aleppo.

Next to Mr. Fairie in the leading owners' list stood another patron of the famous Manton establishment controlled by Alec Taylor, viz., W. M. G. Singer, who, although his total winnings fell some fifty sovereigns short of those credited to the former gentleman, had the satisfaction of taking eight races with eight different animals. The horses concerned were Valais, Pravle Point, St. Eloi, Market Girl, Golden Dagger, Raybarrow, Cattistock and Gallop-along colt—the two latter of which are trained by Mr. Sounders Davies at Michel Grove. The indifferent display of Prawl Point in the Cesarewitch was probably Mr. Singer's greatest disappointment during the year; but otherwise his horses can be regarded as having done well indeed, under the prevailing circumstances.—"Agnur" in London Sporting Life.

TIJUANA ENTRIES.

These Entries are for Tuesday's Racing. No Racing Monday. Past Performances will appear in Tuesday morning's paper.

Probabilities: Weather clear; track fast. Racing starts at 2:15 p. m. (Chicago time, 4:00.)
XRuns well in mud. @Superior mud runner.
(M) maidens. *Apprentice allowance.

First Race—3-4 Mile.

Ind.	Horse.	Wt. Rec.	A.Wt. Han.	Today's
30577	Cinco Colorado	102 1:14	110.700	
30585	Commonness	98 1:05	105.685	
30673	Ella B	102 1:14	110.700	
30608	Dominion Park	102 1:16	110.685	
30723	Fairymonde	102 1:16	110.680	
30722	Dr. Bamberger	102 1:16	113.680	
	Lady Le Rose, ch.			
	f. by Rogon—			
	Harvira		110.000	

Nothing outstanding clearly here.

Second Race—5-1-2 Furlongs.

Ind.	Horse.	Wt. Rec.	A.Wt. Han.	Today's
30693	Lady St. Patrick	105 1:07	110.725	
30693	Category	98 1:05	105.685	
30693	Marion Rose II	106 1:07	110.715	
30693	Veno Von	110 1:08	8 110.715	
30698	Gabrio	111 1:06	7 110.710	
30697	Muy Buena	104 1:06	5 113.710	
28952	Virginia S.	105 1:07	5 105.705	
30698	Lucky Mack	112 1:09	4 110.700	
24264	De Reszke Lad (M)	7 110.700		

Lady St. Patrick is good at the distance.

Third Race—5-1-2 Furlongs.

Ind.	Horse.	Wt. Rec.	A.Wt. Han.	Today's
30694	Certain Point (M)	113 1:01	3 109.700	
30693	Mary Estelle	106 1:01	3 112.695	
30559	Sir Pretful	116 1:01	10 109.680	
30693	Force	109 1:02	10 109.680	
30693	Prospero Boy	101 1:02	5 109.680	
30693	Rockester	112 1:00	3 112.680	
30693	Gerthelma	104 1:01	4 109.685	
30654	Major Bell (M)	112 1:02	4 109.685	
30711	Jefferson	97 1:00	4 109.685	
12457	Lady Tendi	108 1:00	8 104.685	
30694	Esther Graham (M)		4 104.680	
30690	Alansia (M)	111 1:01	9 104.680	
2531	Clara James	106 1:03	4 102.675	
30549	Jane Bride (M)	107 1:03	4 109.675	

Race of doubtful results.

Fourth Race—5-1-2 Furlongs.

Ind.	Horse.	Wt. Rec.	A.Wt. Han.	Today's
30696	LYTLE	99 1:06	2 105.750	
30692	Little String	106 1:06	4 109.740	
30696	Fascinating	112 1:07	5 108.735	
30592	Borgo	105 1:06	4 99.735	

Lytle is extremely speedy and in excellent form.

Fifth Race—1 Mile.

Ind.	Horse.	Wt. Rec.	A.Wt. Han.	Today's
30684	Bogart	105 1:40	7 167.725	
30696	Bigtodd	102 1:39	3 105.720	
30712	Alda	105 1:39	4 105.715	
30691	Tze-Lai	101 1:46	3 106.715	

Four well matched horses.

Sixth Race—1 Mile.

Ind.	Horse.	Wt. Rec.	A.Wt. Han.	Today's
30149	Marjorie D.	97 1:40	4 100.725	
30684	Husky Lad	105 1:37	8 108.720	
30714	Rey	102 1:38	7 108.715	
30684	Rhodes	106 1:40	4 108.710	
30679	Star Ross	104 1:42	7 105.705	
30695	Airline	105 1:41	4 105.700	
30712	Endurance	98 1:46	4 105.700	

If ready, Marjorie D. is decidedly best.

JUAREZ FORM CHART.

JUAREZ, MEX., SUNDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1916.—Fourteenth day. Jockey Club Juarez. Winter Meeting of 100 or more days. Weather clear.

Stewards, Charles F. Price, W. H. Fenchler and M. J. Winn. Placing Judges, W. H. Shelley, H. F. Breivogel and J. T. Ireland. Starter, Mars Cassidy. Racing Secretary, W. H. Shelley.

Racing starts at 2:15 p. m. (Chicago time 3:15 p. m.). W indicates whip, S spurs, B blinkers. Figures in parentheses following the distance of each race indicate date, track record, age of horse and weight carried. *Indicates apprentice allowance.

30709 FIRST RACE—5-8 Mile. (Feb. 10, 1915—57½—5—120.) Purse \$300. 3-year-olds and upward. Selling. Net value to winner \$225; second, \$50; third, \$25.

Index	Horses	A	W	St	¼	½	¾	Str	Fin	Jockeys	Owners	Equiv. Odds	Str
30618	JOE BLAIR	w	b	5	100	2	13	1	15	13	C Hunt	K Spence	40-100
30635	BELLE BIRD	w	10	109	3	5	5	15	23	M Garner	N Mikel	550-100	
29403	GRAY'S FAVORITE	w	6	107	1	4	4	13	32	N A Carlier	S Plunkett	720-100	
29403	J. D. SUGG	w	8	106	6	23	29	31	48	J Howard	L A Seregni	2290-100	
30613	MOLLER	w	6	106	5	3	3	29	51	N Taylor	F Boushman	660-100	
30118	MISS WELLS	w	b	4	106	7	7	7	6	T Henry	A P Dickey	5540-100	
	MYRTLE A.	w	8	105	4	6	6	6	7	R GUY		16820-100	

second and third driving. THIRST raced well up from the start and took the lead in the stretch and won in a canter. LYCIA forced the pace and raced gamely. BESSANTA was away slowly, but made up ground and finished fast. BEILLE C. showed the most early speed, but quit. SAD SAM was green and refused to leave the barrier. The winner was entered for \$300; no bid.

30711 THIRD RACE—5-8 Mile. (Feb. 10, 1915—57½—120.) Purse \$300. 3-year-olds and upward. Selling. Net value to winner \$225; second, \$50; third, \$25.

Index	Horses	A	Wt	St	¼	½	¾	Str	Fin	Jockeys	Owners	Equiv. Odds	Str't
30651	YO PUEDO	w	7	115	3			32	32	32	A King	King & Fausett	720-100
30651	CLINT TUCKER	w	10	106	7			62	50k	53	2 ^a M Garner	B Monahan	690-100
30573	PETER STALWART	w	4	105	5			8	4	4	3 ^a T Henry	H Volker	4410-100
30679	GENERAL PICKETT	w	3	107	8			7	7	6	4 ^a W McIn're	F Wallhauser	360-100
30543	LEDUC	w	7	105	1			11	1 1 1 1 1 1 1		J Howard	E Morefield	310-100
29408	JEFFERSON	w	4	106	2			2	1 2 2 2 2 2 2		R Guy	W A McKinney	1050-100
25451	MAR. TILGHMAN	w	7	101	4			4	6 1 1 7 7 7		R Troise	T A Bray	2770-100
36601	DOCTOR KENDALL	w	5	112	6			5	8 8 8 8 8 8 8		J Robbins	F Johnson	330-100
28661	BLONDE	w	4	105	9			9	9 9 9 9 9 9 9		E Baird	E Randall	3410-100

Time, 24½, 49, 1:01½. Track fast. \$2 mutuels paid, Yo Puesto, \$16.40 straight, \$7.20 place, \$5.00 show; Clint Tucker, \$6.20 place, \$4.60 show; Peter Stalwart, \$13.40 show.

Equivalent booking odds—Yo Puesto, 720 to 100 straight, 260 to 100 place, 150 to 100 show; Clint Tucker, 210 to 100 place, 130 to 100 show; Peter Stalwart, 570 to 100 show.

Winner—B. h. by W. R. Condon—Lone Princess (trained by I. Stringfield; bred by Mr. Louis Ezell). Went to post at 3:15. At post 1 minute. Start good and slow. Won easily; second and third driving. LYCIA forced the pace and raced gamely. BESSANTA was away slowly, but made up ground and finished fast. BEILLE C. showed the most early speed, but quit. SAD SAM was green and refused to leave the barrier. The winner was entered for \$300; no bid.

Overweights—Yo Puesto, 3 pounds; General Pickett, 3.

30712 FOURTH RACE—1-1-8 Miles. (Jan. 15, 1911—1:51½—5—115.) Purse \$300. 3-year-olds and upward. Selling. Net value to winner \$225; second, \$50; third, \$25.

Index	Horses	A	W	St	¼	½	¾	Str	Fin	Jockeys	Owners	Equiv. Odds	Str't
30606	ALDA	w	4	106	5	3 ^a	1 ¹ 1 ¹	1 ¹	1 ¹	G Moles'th	J C Ferriss	60-100	
30636*	BOBOLINK	w	3	90	3	2 ^a	3 ^a 2 ^a	2 ^a	2 ^a	R Troise	F Johnson	860-100	
30641*	SMILING MAG	w	4	97	2	1 ¹	2 ¹ 2 ¹	3 ^a	3 ^a	J Williams	W T Studabaker	580-100	
30636*	LADY WORTH'GTON	w	3	90	1	4 ^a	4 ^a 4 ^a	4 ^a	4 ^a	T Hunt	W J Weber	670-100	
30684	ENDURANCE	w	4	102	4	5	5	5	5	M Garner	J H McCarran	640-100	

Time, 25, 50, 1:15, 1:43½, 1:57. Track fast.

\$2 mutuels paid, Alda, \$3.20 straight, \$2.60 place, \$2.20 show; Bobolink, \$4.20 place, \$2.60 show; Smiling Mag, \$2.40 show.

Equivalent booking odds—Alda, 60 to 100 straight, 30 to 100 place, 10 to 100 show; Bobolink, 110 to 100 place, 30 to 100 show; Smiling Mag, 20 to 100 show.

Winner—Ch. f. by Sir Huon—Belle Scott (trained by R. Dickerson; bred by Mr. George J. Long).

Went to post at 3:43. At post 1 minute. Start good and fast. Won easily; second and third driving. ALDA raced into the lead on the backstretch and, keeping it, won under restraint. BOBOLINK ran a good race and stayed the distance gamely. SMILING MAG set the early pace and finished gamely, but swerving. LADY WORTHINGTON ran fairly well. The winner was entered for \$300; no bid.

Overweights—Yo Puesto, 3 pounds; General Pickett, 3.

30713 FIFTH RACE—5-1-2 Furlongs. (March 8, 1914—1:03½—6—150.) Purse \$300. 2-year-olds. Selling. Net value to winner \$225; second, \$50; third, \$25.

Index	Horses	A WtSt	¼	½	¾	Str	Fin	Jockeys	Owners	Equiv. Odds	Str't
30683	*SYBIL	w 107	1	1	1	1	1	W A Car'l	H W McLemore	60-100	
30683	*KAGURA	w 112	2	3	4	4	2	G Moles'th	J C Ferriss	390-100	
30683	MILBERRY	w 106	4	4	2	4	3	M Garner	W E Applegate	390-100	
30614	MACMONDE	w 104	3	2	3	3	4	C Hunt	K Spence	330-100	

Time, 24½, 49½, 1:01½, 1:08. Track fast. \$2 mutuels paid, Sybil, \$3.20 straight, \$2.40 place, \$2.80 show; no show mutuels sold.

Equivalent booking odds—Sybil, 60 to 100 straight, 20 to 100 place, 40 to 100 show; KAGURA, 40 to 100 place.

Winner—Ch. f. by Melick—Belle Rankin (trained by T. B. Munford; bred by Mr. W. E. McLemore).

Went to post at 4:13. At post 1 minute. Start good and fast. Won easily; second and third driving. SYBIL took the lead at once and won all the way, never fully extended. KAGURA was outpaced early, but came fast through the last eighth. MILBERRY was crowded at the start and ran a good race. MACMONDE showed speed, but tired. The winner was entered for \$200; no bid.

Overweights—Canto, 2 pounds; Buck Nail, 1.

30714 SIXTH RACE—7-8 Mile. (Feb. 10, 1914—1:23½—5—110.) Purse \$300. 3-year-olds and upward. Selling. Net value to winner \$225; second, \$50; third, \$25.

Index	Horses	A	Wt	St	¼	½	¾	Str	Fin	Jockeys	Owners	Equiv. Odds	Str't	
30681	REY	w	7	109	1	1	1	1	31	22 ½	1	G Warren	T S Parker	130-100
30632	CANTO	w	5	107	2	1	1	1	12	15	2b	W McIn're	Mrs Hulse	1590-100
30632	BUCK NAIL	w	4	105	5	2b	5 ½	5 ½	31 ½	W A Car'l	H W McLemore	330-100		
30644	VIRGIEDOT	w	4	109	4	6	7	6	4 ½	4 ½	M Garner	W M Cain	250-100	
30654	PANELA	w	3	102	8	8	8	7	6	3	C Hunt	K Spence	1720-100	
30682	RUBICON II	w	7	108	3	2 ½	2b	2 ½	32	6 ½	J Howard	J W Plunkett	2300-100	
30684	TYPE	w	4	106	7	7	6	8	7	7 ½	R Sorrell	F D Weir	1000-100	
30682	MEAL TICKET	w	3	100	6	5 ½	3 ½	4b	8	8	L Garner	W E Moody	1450-100	

Time, 25, 48½, 1:15, 1:28½. Track fast. \$2 mutuels paid, Rey, \$4.60 straight, \$3.80 place, \$3.60 show; Canto, \$16.40 place, \$6.40 show; Buck Nail, \$5.00 show.

Equivalent booking odds—Rey, 130 to 100 straight, 90 to 100 place, 80 to 100 show; Canto, 720 to 100 place, 220 to 100 show; Buck Nail, 150 to 100 show.

Winner—Ch. g. by Tim Payne—La Bidas (trained by L. C. Shipley; bred by Messrs. Lawrence & Comstock).

Went to post at 4:43. At post 1 minute. Start good and fast. Won easily; second and third driving. REY began fast and was taken back early, but came again in the last quarter to win easily. CANTO set a good pace and outstayed BUCK NAIL for second place. The latter closed a gap and finished with a rush. VIRGIEDOT came from far back in the rear in the last quarter. A high, warm wind blew all afternoon. The winner was entered for \$200; no bid.

Overweights—Canto, 2 pounds; Buck Nail, 1.

HAVANA FORM CHART.

HAVANA, CUBA, SUNDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1916.—Oriental Park. Sixth day. Cuba-American Jockey Club. Winter Meeting of 83 days. (14 books on.) Weather clear.

Presiding Steward, C. J. Fitz Gerald. Presiding Judge, M. Nathanson. Starter, J. F. Milton. Racing Secretary, M. Nathanson.

Racing starts at 3:00 p. m. (Chicago time 2:30 p. m.). W indicates whip, S spurs, B blinkers. Figures in parentheses following the distance of each race indicate date, track record, age of horse and weight carried. *Indicates apprentice allowance.

30715 FIRST RACE—5-1-2 Furlongs. (Jan. 23, 1916—1:06—8—108.) Purse \$400. 3-year-olds and upward. Selling. Net value to winner \$325; second, \$50; third, \$25.

Index	Horses	A WtSt	¼	½	¾	Str Fin	Jockeys	Owners	O	C	P	S
29915	LYNDORA	wB 3 102 3				4 1 1 1 1 1	L Mink	H Hays	6	8	3	8-5
10739	JIM RAY	w 7 102 5				5 5 5 5 5 5	J Carroll	H E Davis	20	15	6	3
30644	HAMERKOP	w 3 102 6				7 7 7 7 7 7	H Thurber	B Stansbury	3	21	7-5	1-10
24464	PROTAGORAS	w 3 107 2				3 1 1 1 1 1	J Sterrett	J Wirth	10	15	6	3
30586	LOUISE GREEN	w 3 94 10				9 1 8 1 5 5	R Wing'ld	S Everman	3	3	6-5	3-5
30160	TEETO	w 6 107 1				1 1 1 1 1 1	G Corey	W Gloss	3	4	2	1
30254	MAZURKA	w 6 109 4				2 2 2 2 2 2	R Ryan	A D Worley	4	5	2	1
30214	BIG LUMAX	wB 5 108 7				6 7 7 7 7 7	W Gargan	C Bogan	4	4	2	1
30669	MONTICALLI	w 9 101 8				8 8 8 8 8 8	M Rowan	H N Gilpin	15	15	6	3
30236	EDDIE MOTT	w 8 104 9				10 10 10 10	L Gray	H C Airhart	10	12	5	2 1

Time, 24½, 50, 1:03, 1:09½. Track fast. \$2 mutuels paid, Lyndora, \$18.50 straight, \$9.00 place, \$5.00 show; Jim Ray, \$16.00 place, \$7.30 show; Hamerkop, \$3.50 show.

Equivalent booking odds—Lyndora, 825 to 100 straight, 350 to 100 place, 150 to 100 show; Jim Ray, 700 to 100 place, 265 to 100 show; Hamerkop, 75 to 100 show.

Winner—B. f. by Hastings—Arlene (trained by J. Brooks; bred by Mr. C. C. Patrick).

Went to post at 3:01. At post 8 minutes. Start fair and slow. Won easily; second and third driving. LYNDORA was far back in the early running, but finished with a rush and, being hard ridden at the end, won going away. JIM RAY made up ground and finished fast. HAMERKOP began slowly, but closed a gap and ran a good race. LOUISE GREEN threw her rider while at the post. TEETO showed the most early speed, but quit badly. The winner was entered for \$200; no bid.

Scratched—30208 March Court, 99.

Overweights—Lyndora, 1½ pounds; Big Lumax, 1½.

30716 SECOND RACE—5-1-2 Furlongs. (Jan. 23, 1916—1:06—8—108.) Purse \$400. 3-year-olds and upward. Selling. Net value to winner \$325; second, \$50; third, \$25.

Index	Horses	A	Wt	St	¼	½	¾	Str	Fin	Jockeys	Owners	O	C	P	S
30669	ARCENE	w	6	107	6		5 5	1 2	1 3	R Ball	R D Carter	10	3	6-5	3-5
30679	CARONDOLET	w	9	112	1		3 3	2 2	2 3	C Knight	L Becker	2	2	4-5	2-3
30255	LAURA	w	5	107	4		2 2	3 1	3 2	L Mink	P L Short	3	3 3	6-5	3-5
30255	DR. CANN	w	4	107	5		1 1	4 1	5 3	R Ryan	W R Padgett	4	4	2	1
30669	REGULAR	w	4	109	7		7 7	6 1	5 3	W Gargan	W Gargan Sr	6	7	2 1	6-5
25508	DANCING STAR	w	3	102	3		4 1	5 1	6 2	L Gray	L H Baxter	30	30	12	6
30396	KING STALWART	w	6	109	8		8 1	7 1	7 1	G Corey	C E Kingsbury	5	7	2 1	6-5
22478	FLUTE	w	3	104	9		9 1	8 1	8 1	J Cruise	E K Bryson	15	20	8	4
30669	IZZET BEY	w	4	107	2		6 1	9 1	9 10	A Minder	A L Ferguson	10	10	4	2
30255	SPHON	w	11	107	1		10	10	10	T McCul'he	J Doyle	20	20	8	4
30218	DROMI	w	7	109	1	Left at the post.				W Ward	J Mock	15	15	6	3

Time, 24½, 49½, 1:03½, 1:09. Track fast. \$2 mutuels paid, Arcene, \$11.50 straight, \$4.80 place, \$3.00 show; Carondolet, \$4.20 place, \$2.80 show; Laura, \$3.40 show.

Equivalent booking odds—Arcene, 475 to 100 straight, 140 to 100 place, 50 to 100 show; Carondolet, 110 to 100 place, 40 to 100 show; Laura, 70 to 100 show.

Winner—Ch. g. by Blues—Rnby Ray (trained by R. D. Carter; bred by Mr. K. P. Shipp).

Went to post at 3:27. At post 1 minute. Start good and slow for all but DROMI. Won easily; second and third driving. ARCENE moved up rapidly and, rounding the stretch turn and, taking the lead, was drawing away at the end. CARONDOLET raced well up all the way. LAURA showed much speed and finished gamely. DROMI refused to go. DR. CANN showed the most early speed, but tired. The winner was entered for \$200; no bid.

Scratched—30390 Colors, 107.

30717 THIRD RACE—5-1-2 Furlongs. (Jan. 23, 1916—1:06—8—108.) Purse \$400. 3-year-olds and upward. Selling. Net value to winner \$325; second, \$50; third, \$25.

Index	Horses	A	W	St	¼	½	¾	Str	Fin	Jockeys	Owners	O	C	P	S		
30670	ENVER BEY	w	5	109	2			12	12	13	P Hinphy	W Hinphy			3-2 8-5 3-5 out		
(30669)	SMIRKING	w	3	106	5			3	23	29k R	R Ball	H G Bedwell			10 8 3 8-5		
30185	COPPERTOWN	w	9	107	7			2	1	2	G W Car'l	H O'Connor			10 12 5 2 1		
30670	MORRISTOWN	w	7	107	8			4	1	5	A Collins	M B Trowbridge			2 3 1 1-2		
30645	WAVERING	w	6	109	9			7	1	4	5	W Andrews	H B Goring			2 3 1 1-2	
(30644)	FROSTY FACE	w	4	116	4			5	1	6	1	J Dreyer	J H Moody			8 7 2 1	
25580	FALLS CITY	w	3	105	6			9	7	7	7	L Gray	P M West			20 20 8 4	
(30583)	CASTARA	w	5	111	3			8	1	8	1	8	C Knight	H E Grace			8 8 3 8-5
30486	FREDA JOHNSON	w	5	112	1			6	2	9	9	J Dennison	W C Capps			10 8 3 8-5	

Time, 25, 49½, 1:03½, 1:09. Track fast. \$2 mutuels paid, Enver Bey, \$6.70 straight, \$3.90 place, \$3.00 show; Smirking, \$5.30 place, \$4.00 show; Coppertown, \$6.90 show.

Equivalent booking odds—Enver Bey, 235 to 100 straight, 95 to 100 place, 50 to 100 show; Smirking, 165 to 100 place, 100 to 100 show; Coppertown, 245 to 100 place, 100 to 100 show.

Winner—B. f. by Ballyhoey—Leayonara (trained by W. F. Sheehan; bred by Mr. L. S. Thompson).

Went to post at 3:51. At post 1 minute. Start good and slow. Won easily; second and third driving. ENVER BEY dashed to the front soon after the start and, taking a good lead, held the race safe throughout. SMIRKING raced well up all the way, but had to be hard ridden to shake off COPPERTOWN. The latter ran well and finished with a rush. WAVERING, away slowly, finished fast. The winner was entered for \$200; no bid.

Scratched—30390 Colors, 107.

30718 FOURTH RACE—3-4 Mile. (Dec. 28, 1915—1:11½—4—111.) Purse \$400. 3-year-olds. Selling. Net value to winner \$325; second, \$50; third, \$25.

Index	Horses	A	W	St	¼	½	¾	Str	Fin	Jockeys	Owners	O	C	P	S
30626	AL PIERCE	w	107	1	1	3	1	2	1	nk	T McCull'h F W Staton	4	4	7-5-3-5	
30670	REFUGEE	w	101	2	1	3	1	1	1	3	R Ball G Fenwick	3-2	2	1-2	out
30668	OWANA	w	106	5	2	2	2	2	2	2	L Gray J B Respass	1	1	2-5	out
30668	SHOOTING STAR	w	106	4	4	6	4	4	10		E Leaver C K Moore	4	4	7-5-3-5	
30583	BOB BLOSSOM	w	112	3	4	1	6	5	4	5	R Watts J R Burkley	20	20	6	2
30627	MARY BLACKWOOD	w	101	6	5	3	5	6	6	J Maloney I M Hedrick	30	15	4	8-	5
Time, 24%, 40%, 1:14%. Track fast.															

Time, 24½, 49½, 1:14½. Track fast. \$2 mutuels paid, Al Pierce, \$15.60 straight, \$5.10 place, \$2.40 show; Refugee, \$3.20 place, \$2.40 show; Owana, \$2.20 show.

Equivalent booking odds—Al Pierce, 680 to 100 straight, 155 to 100 place, 20 to 100 show; Refugee, 340 to 100 place, 20 to 100 show; Owana, 220 to 100 show.

60 to 100 place, 20 to 100 show; Owana, 10 to 100 show.

Winner—Br. g. by Dick Welles—Skyte (trained by F. W. Staton; bred by Mr. E. T. Graves). Went to post at 4:15. At post 6 minutes. Start good and slow. Won driving; second and third the same. AL PIERCE, away slowly, came around the leaders on the stretch turn and, being hard ridden, got up to win in the last few strides while swerving. REFUGEE set a good pace and, being much used in racing OWANA into defeat, finished tiring. OWANA tired badly near the end. The others were out-paced. The winner was entered for \$200; no bid.

Scratched—30685 Golden List, 101.

Overweights—Al Pierce, 1½ pounds; Bob Blossom, 1.

30719 FIFTH RACE—1 Mile and 50 Yards. (Jan. 5, 1916—1:42½—5—104.) Purse \$400. 3-year-olds and upward. Selling. Net value to winner \$325; second, \$50; third, \$25.

Index	Horses	A	W	St	¼	½	¾	Str	Fin	Jockeys	Owners	O	C	P	S
30668*	FATHER KELLY	w	3	98	4	4 1	4 1	1 4	1 1	B Kleeger	G J Day	6	4	8-5	4-5
30586	KAZAN	w	4	104	8	9	9	8 1	2 1	J Cruise	A F Dayton	4	5	2	1
30586*	MUZANTI	w	4	111	6	5 1	5 1	2 1	2 1	G Corey	J S Baldwin	6	7	2	6-5
30586*	PAGE WHITE	w	4	103	5	2 1	1 1	1 1	3 1	R Ball	B R Bice	8-5	2	4	5-5
30647*	MOLLY O.	w	3	98	3	1 1	2 1	2 1	3 1	Wakoff	M H Cespedes	6	7	2 1	6-5
30707	UNCLE WILL	w	3	98	2	2 1	3 1	6 1	7 1	A Collins	C R Richards	8	10	4	2
30668	OLD CHARTER	w	3	98	9	8 1	7 1	7 1	7 1	H Thurbur	J C Mayes	8	5	2	1
30669	MAXENTUS	w	3	108	7	7 1	8 1	5 1	6 1	J D'minick	B Jenkins	10	15	6	3
30672	SALON	w	3	99	1	6 1	5 1	9	9	R Sorrell	E K Bryson	10	10	4	2

AS A MAN FROM ABROAD VIEWS US.

Pen Pictures of Our Greatest Breeding Farms by a Competent English Writer.

Last spring Mr. Edward Moorhouse, one of the editors of that admirable turf publication, The Bloodstock Breeder's Review, came to this country and spent some time in inspection of our leading thoroughbred breeding establishments and in witnessing some of our racing. Returning to England he put his impressions into a comprehensive article in the Breeder's Review. His description of our bloodstock nurseries is so well told and so full of information of decided interest, that Daily Racing Form will lay it before its readers in a series of installments, of which the following is the fourth:

(Fourth Installment.)

The district of which Lexington is the center is an area in a high state of cultivation. The moiety under grass receives careful attention, though I gathered from answers to inquiries I made that it does not receive dressings of lime and phosphates which English and Irish pastures periodically receive. Only recently have some stud masters in Kentucky thought it advisable to make applications of crushed lime to their grass. Then, again, the beneficial services of cattle are not taken advantage of to the same extent as in England and Ireland. The practice of running horses and cattle together is very rarely resorted to. These and other details might, I think, be studied with profit by American breeders. Nevertheless, the fact remains that wonderfully fine grass fields are met with all over the Blue Grass region. A portion of nearly every farm is devoted to the cultivation of tobacco, and the barns in which the leaf is matured are a conspicuous feature of the landscape. Apart from these structures, the countryside is very much like that one finds in many parts of England. Only hedges are needed to complete the picture. Many a time as I passed along the road between Lexington and Paris I suddenly realized that for several minutes I had been unconscious of the fact that I was a sojourner in a foreign land. The home-like surroundings lulled me into a sense of familiarity.

The day before I reached Kentucky the twelve-day spring race meeting at Lexington had opened. I attended it nine of the remaining eleven days. It was at once an advantage and a disadvantage that my visit to these parts coincided with the racing carnival. While I had the frequent opportunities of becoming acquainted with the men who are a power in turf and breeding circles of Kentucky, with the spirit and enthusiasm that animate them, with the qualities and, perchance, shortcomings of the horses I saw competing and with the distinguishing features of American racing, facilities for inspecting the many stud farms in the locality were of necessity greatly curtailed. I did, in fact, reach several of them, but, as a rule, my stay was very brief. If, therefore, my references to these establishments seem unduly casual and unpardonably brief, the reason has been explained. I can assure all and sundry of the proprietors that I esteemed it a privilege to be permitted to pass within their gates and spend the little time available "behind the scenes."

There has been racing at Lexington, on the site of the present race course, for close upon a hundred years. Many a horse, famous in the annals of American turf and stud, has been put to the test on this track, Alice Carneal and her celebrated son, Lexington, among them. Since those far off days ideas have changed. The Lexington course, an oval, just about a mile in circumference, has become a wee bit antiquated. Its imperfections can, however, be forgiven it by reason of its precious historical associations. Epsom and Chester have their bitter detractors, but who is the iconoclast who would wipe them off the map? Earlier on I alluded to the preponderance of sprints in the Lexington program. This is the more unfortunate because of the nature of the course. A four-furlong race, the first half of which is run round a sharp turn, is apt to degenerate into a scramble, in which luck plays a disproportionate part. And the case is not much better when the distance is extended to five or six furlongs. The chief aim of a jockey is to jump off in front and keep there. There is no scope for the exercise of finesse and the finer arts of horsemanship. In the great majority of the races I saw at Lexington the winner was lying either first or second when turning into the straight. Even in contests over a mile riders of the favorites preferred to be in the can all the way if possible. When I suggested that a straight five-furlong course would add greatly to the amenities of the establishment I was told that the public abominate straight tracks. There is one of seven furlongs at Belmont Park, near New York. When I saw it I ventured to praise the bold spirit who conceived the idea, but was given to understand there would be some difficulty in persuading the average racing man to contribute to a monument in his honor. The inevitable inference is that Americans desire that the spectacular side of racing shall not be sacrificed to other considerations. I can now appreciate more completely than heretofore the feeling of amazement which overwhelms our trans-Atlantic cousins when they attend for the first time one of our Newmarket meetings, especially if it is Cesarewitch day, when half of the chief race on the program is decided out of sight.

The Lexington meeting, to which I am alluding, was a wonderfully successful affair. Attendances were good all the way through, especially when there was a feature on the card a little out of the ordinary. One afternoon the governor of the state and his gracious lady lent their patronage, and towards the close of the meeting there was an influx of prominent eastern sportsmen, who had "looked in," so to say, on their way to Louisville for the Kentucky Derby. Senator Fall, of New Mexico, who was to submit Mr. Roosevelt's name to the Republican convention at Chicago, was also there with his friend Mr. C. M. McKim, who came across Mr. Rowe, the New York Jockey Club's registrar of the stud book. I had the pleasure of making the acquaintance of Mr. and Mrs. E. R. Bradley, and before leaving the district spent a night with them at their beautiful place near Lexington, the Idle Hour Farm, of which more anon. But if I were to mention all the notable and agreeable people I met I should have a long list to write. There is one more I must name. It is Catesby Woodford, the importer of Star Shoot, who has been so successful a sire in the United States. Until recently Mr. Woodford, whose home is near Paris, was the president of the Kentucky Racing Association. His successor in the office is ex-Senator J. C. McMillan, who was a wise and happy presiding by ill-health from attending the meeting. This was the more regrettable because three or four races were won by his horses. It was particularly gratifying to many of us to see Mr. Hancock's smart filly, Embroidery, by Celt, win two races with consummate ease. She and Mr. Camden's horses are under the care of J. C. Milam, who saddled no fewer than thirteen winners during the twelve days.

An interesting happening the fourth day was the appearance of John Sanford's colt George Smith in a race over a mile and a sixteenth for a purse of \$700. This was his first public outing as a three-year-old, and as he was already regarded as a very likely winner of the Derby to be run at Louisville twelve days later his appearance and performance were naturally closely scrutinized. He was just beaten by the five-year-old mare Bayberry Candle, to which he was giving two pounds, and his admirers were perfectly satisfied. "The Derby is all over," was a remark I heard. Had the speaker forgotten Star Hawk? I wondered. The last day of the meeting I saw a fine chestnut two-year-old colt named Harry Kelly, by Ultimus, win the Breeder's Futurity in impressive style. In doing so he beat a better favorite in Westy Hogan, and covered the five-eighths in 58½ seconds, which clipped one and two-fifths of a second off the track record. This seemed to indicate that Harry Kelly is as good as he looks, and the "cognocent" predicted that he had a brilliant career ahead of him. His owner is J. W. Schorr.

Great importance is attached to the timing of races in America. They do not tell you of the rivals a horse has beaten but of the time he has "done" and the weight he carried. "Clockers" are very busy on the training track every morning, and even during the intervals between races. No sooner is the course clear than, as a rule, several horses are breezed over various distances. These diversions greatly tend to lessen the tedium of waiting for the next event. Another peculiarity, if I may so term it, which I came across during my travels was the practice of judging a horse's condition by weight. At many studs it is the custom to weigh a stallion at regular intervals. I was frequently nonplussed when asked how much I thought some English stallion or other weighed. In America stallions are more often than not called "studs."

Readers of the Review are well aware that it has been a persistent advocate of the pari-mutuel form of betting. I must admit that during my absence abroad this advocacy has been taken up in other quarters. I am very pleased to hear it. If these new cham-

pions of the totalizator want further evidence to strengthen their case let them seek it in Kentucky, where it has now been in operation about ten years. It has effected a wonderful improvement in racing in that state. Before the adoption of the pari-mutuel the average value of the purses offered at Lexington was \$200 or \$250. At the present day, and no race is worth less than \$500 or 100 pounds, and prizes of \$700 and \$800 are quite common. The remarkable development is due solely to the enhancement of the income of the racing association by a deduction of 5 per cent from the money invested in the "tote." Some of the bigger bettors do not like the machine, and find a way of investing their money elsewhere; but the general public are in love with the pari-mutuel, convinced as they are that it is the fairest method of betting. The smallest unit that can be invested is \$2, or eight shillings. It is deliberately fixed as high as that in order to check betting by those with slender purses. At Lexington the biggest unit in operation is \$10, but at Louisville there are machines at which the unit is \$25. The primitive system of betting, the pari-mutuel which still obtains (or obtained before the war) in France and Kentucky, is superseded by an automatic apparatus. By touching a lever, the attendant who hands you your ticket registers, with one movement, the total amount that has been put on the horse you have backed with the addition of your bet, and also the aggregate that has gone on all the runners backed at that particular machine. Thus, by a little calculation, you can tell roughly the state of the odds. I believe these automatic registers are also used in New Zealand. A popular mode of betting in Kentucky is to back a horse for a "place" (which means 1, 2), or for a "show," otherwise 1, 2, 3. Money thus invested is dealt with separately, and the "dividend" returned is often surprising. To quote one case, a winner on the eighth day at Lexington was returned (to the \$2 unit) at \$6.20 cents for a win, \$4.70 for a "place," and \$3.60 cents for a "show." That is nothing out of the common, however. Some curious anomalies crop up at times. Another winner returned \$75.80 for a win, or nearly 37 to 1, but only 12½ to 1 for a place, and a mere 3½ to 1 for a "show." You can bet for a "place" when there are only five runners. At one location you may invest \$6 "across the board," which means you are on \$2 each for a win, "place" and "show." It has to be admitted that the pari-mutuel form of betting is calculated to try one's temper when there is a crowd like that which attended on Derby day at Louisville. You have to take your place in a long queue of investors, and, unless you are early on the scene, wait a long time before you can make your bet. That trouble only occurs, however, on exceptional occasions.

There were other features of the Lexington meeting on which I might dwell, such as the low prices of admission to the stands; the firm control the managers have over the jockeys; the number of races for which horses can be nominated without payment of any entrance fee; the completeness of each day's program, every horse entered in but what are called stake races, being compelled to go to the post under the special permission of the stewards (granted only in exceptional cases) is obtained for their withdrawal; the saddling of horses in stalls numbered to correspond with those on the card; and other details of a like character, all tending to go smoothly and the quick dispatch of the business of the day. But I must hurry on.

The last stud I was at was that at Ellerslie; the next to which I have to refer is that owned by Mr. Hancock near Paris, a mile or so along the Winchester pike. Here it was that I renewed acquaintance with that good horse wrack, whom I assisted last autumn in buying for my host. The formation of the Ellerslie Stud, as it is called, dates from the arrival of Wrack from England. Previously it was worked as an ordinary farm, but it has easily been adapted to the purposes of a stud. The necessary embellishments will be added in the near future. Not that Mr. Hancock is addicted to extravagance in that direction. He pins his faith to utilities rather than ornamentalities.

I should find a difficulty in conveying to my readers an adequate idea of the businessness with which Mr. Hancock and many of his friends among breeders regard Wrack. So far he has more than fulfilled their most sanguine expectations. He has taken to stud life with alacrity and done his work most satisfactorily during his first season. All the thirty-five mares with whom he was mated are believed to be in foal. Many of these mares are first-rate individuals, so that there will be excellent cause for the son of Robert le Diable and Samphire if results are not satisfactory in due course. No horse could look better than Wrack did on the several occasions I saw him. He was "fighting fit," and yet perfectly tractable. When he reached America he had a hogged mane. The hair is now being allowed to grow, and in its present condition gives him a splendid, rakish appearance. Among Wrack's greatest admirers is Mr. Hancock's little son and heir. I heard him offer all sorts of sums in dollars to induce his father to sell the horse. Asked if he could produce the money, he said he would try to borrow it! Not so bad for a youngster of seven. The continuance of the Ellerslie and Claiborne Stud seems assured for another generation or two, anyway. The Claiborne property extends to 800 acres, and Mr. Hancock has an additional farm near Lexington which can be used in connection with the stud if necessary.

A visit to Mr. Camden's stud near Versailles was arranged for the first Sunday I spent in the Blue Grass region. To reach it we had to motor through Lexington and about thirty miles or so along the road to the old city of Frankfort, the capital of the state. Mr. Camden, though still something of an invalid, was able to accompany us round his barns and paddocks. This farm, which covers 1,600 acres, adjoins the Woodburn estate belonging to the Alexander family, and where the stallions Lexington and Emp, the stallions Lexington and Emp, and many other horses, have been bred for eighteen years had in his employ a colored man named Henry Overton, who, when a boy, weighing 65 pounds, was sold as a slave to Mr. R. A. Alexander, of Woodburn. Henry, as everybody calls him, was at once drafted into the stables and taught to ride. He remained at Woodburn forty-three years—his generation being two, anyway. The Claiborne property extends to 800 acres, and Mr. Hancock has an additional farm near Lexington which can be used in connection with the stud if necessary. A visit to Mr. Camden's stud near Versailles was arranged for the first Sunday I spent in the Blue Grass region. To reach it we had to motor through Lexington and about thirty miles or so along the road to the old city of Frankfort, the capital of the state. Mr. Camden, though still something of an invalid, was able to accompany us round his barns and paddocks. This farm, which covers 1,600 acres, adjoins the Woodburn estate belonging to the Alexander family, and where the stallions Lexington and Emp, the stallions Lexington and Emp, and many other horses, have been bred for eighteen years had in his employ a colored man named Henry Overton, who, when a boy, weighing 65 pounds, was sold as a slave to Mr. R. A. Alexander, of Woodburn. Henry, as everybody calls him, was at once drafted into the stables and taught to ride. He remained at Woodburn forty-three years—his generation being two, anyway. The Claiborne property extends to 800 acres, and Mr. Hancock has an additional farm near Lexington which can be used in connection with the stud if necessary.

Versailles is in Woodford County. Somebody once said that "the Blue Grass region is the garden of the world, and Woodford County the asparagus bed of the garden." Without endorsing that fanciful hyperbole, I can truthfully say it is a very charming district. Mr. Camden's estate not only has beauty to boast of; it comprises some excellent land. The mares, foals and yearlings were all in very good fettle. This autumn the group mares will be enlarged by the arrival from England of Double Dark, by Dark Ronald out of Dark Agnes, half-sister to Pomern's dam. She has a colt foal by Matchmaker and has been mated with Lemberg, Baronne, by Melton out of Baronne, was bought for \$20,000 by Mr. Camden in December 1915. She reached Versailles quite safely, but a few days afterwards

died very suddenly. This was a great loss, because mares of that line are not easily found. Mr. Camden has two stallions, one the veteran Ben Brush, now 23 years old; the other, Peter Quince, an eleven-year-old son of Commando. Ben Brush carried his years well and is still in active service. He is by Bramble, by Bonnie Scotland, which was a son of Queen Mary. Ben Brush won the Kentucky Derby and many other races, and is the sire of Delhi and Broomstick, to mention only two of a long list of successful progeny. In Ben Brush, Broomstick, Whisk Broom and yearlings and foals I saw five generations of this highly successful family. Peter Quince, a good looking chestnut horse, is getting useful stock. Next season there will be a notable addition to the sires at Mr. Camden's stud. By the time this Review is in the hands of its readers the British Bloodstock Agency will have completed the purchase from Lord Derby of Light Brigade (1910), by Picton out of Bridge of Sighs, by Isinglass out of Santa Brigida, the dam of Bridge of Canny. The sale was provisionally arranged some months ago. Light Brigade is a horse of such excellence, no matter from what point of view he is regarded, that he can scarcely fail to be very successful at the stud in America. Certain it is that many English breeders will regret to learn the horse is about to be exported. In sundry ways Mr. Camden is displaying his keen desire to further the welfare of the American thoroughbred. There is no Kentuckian more respected than he, and his efforts are enough so long as men of his standing and attainments continue forward to support and superintend it. For the moment, the chief concern of his many friends is to see Mr. Camden fully restored to health and vigor. Fortunately this is merely a matter of care and time.

"Beaumont" was the next farm I visited. This is where Price Headley has his stud. I had already come to know Mr. Headley by meeting him each day at the races. He is one of the younger men who are helping to "carry on," but he is not afraid to assume big responsibilities. This stud of his is a large establishment, at which no fewer than five stallions are located. That Mr. Headley stands well with the members of the racing and breeding community is evidenced by the fact that he is the president of the recently formed Kentucky Thoroughbred Horse Association, an organization whose aim it will be to safeguard the interests and promote the welfare of all engaged in the propagation of bloodstock. It was my privilege to attend, as a guest, the first annual dinner of the association, held at the Plaza Hotel, Lexington, on May 6. We had lunch with Judge Charles Kerr in the chair, and were favored with speeches by Governor Stealey, General W. B. Haldeman of Louisville (a member of the Kentucky State Racing Commission), Adjutant-General J. Tandy Ellis, and Mr. Shouse, a member of Congress. To my utter astonishment and discomfiture, I was called upon to make a contribution to the proceedings. Otherwise it was a highly successful gathering. It was good to hear the leading men in the state pay handsome, and obviously heartfelt, tributes to the great service horse breeders were rendering to the nation, and to have their assurance that in Kentucky, at any rate, legislation of a hampering character need not be feared. It was announced that several Maryland sportsmen had become members of the new association. This is as it should be, for it was Maryland alone that helped Kentucky to keep racing going in the dark days that followed the suppression of the sport in New York and other states.

There are 900 acres of paddocks at Beaumont Farm, and 450 more on another farm not far away. Mr. Headley has, therefore, ample accommodation for his congregation of thoroughbreds. Circumstances conspired to make my visit very short one, and I was merely able to inspect the stallions and a few of the yearling colts, some of which have since been sold privately to Mr. Macomber, the owner of Star Hawk. The stallions at Beaumont, which is two miles out of Lexington, on the Harrodsburg road, are Uncle, by Star Shoot; Rock Walk, by Rock Walk; Day, by Seaborn, by Broomstick; Jack Atkin, by Seaborn, and Ivan the Terrible, by Pirate of Penance, a son of Prince Charlie. The pride of the stud is Uncle, a magnificent chestnut horse, with four white socks. He stands just under 15½, shows great masculine character, has a fine head and neck, and a wonderful hind leg. Bred by Mr. Madden, he was sold at a yearling sale to Sam Hildreth for \$30,000, and was afterwards owned by the late Mr. Kohler, who had him at the stud in France at the time of his death. Asked how the horse was kept in the splendid condition in which I saw him, Mr. Headley replied: "In addition to walking exercise, he is daily entered twice and galloped twice round a half-mile track in one of our paddocks." At a yearling sale Uncle was the first of his get since he returned from France. I brought away with me a vivid mental picture of a superb chestnut colt by Uncle out of Plantress, which was one of the few yearlings I had time to see. In Kentucky breeding circles Uncle is regarded as a tower of strength, and easily commands a fee of \$500, a very big one in America.

Another day we took a run out to the well-appointed Nursery Stud, owned by August Belmont. This is where Rock Sand stood when he was in America, where Tracery and Norman III, and the many other horses that have carried Mr. Belmont's colors in England, were bred. For the time being the president of the New York Jockey Club, whom I met at Belmont Park, is turning his attention more closely to American racing. The late Mr. Belmont, who was assisting the revival of the sport in the states is greatly appreciated.

The most notable of the younger stallions at the Nursery Stud is Fair Play by Hastings out of Fairy Gold (by Bend Or), the dam of Golden Measure. A chestnut with a white blaze, he is a remarkably fine individual, revealing a few marks of his sire, the object of his stock, among which are several good winners, are now five years of age. During his first two or three seasons he was given comparatively few mares, but this year he had thirty, and in the near future is pretty sure to take a prominent place in the winning sire's list. Last season he finished fourth in the top with winners of fifty-one races worth \$45,000. He also saw five or six winners, looking wonderfully vigorous despite the twenty-four years that have passed over his head. A queer tempered animal, which requires very careful handling, I found him to be a nicely-balanced dark bay horse of medium size. His career as a sire has been a very successful one, but the best of him has been seen in the past season only five mares have been mated with him, and last year was a blank one. However, as was shown in the last number of the "Review," he has well played his part in maintaining the Melbourne line in America. Trap Rock, a dark chestnut, brother to Tracery, was also on view. He was a smart performer on the turf. His conformation, somewhat unbalanced by an unduly long neck, there would five or six winners, and by him last season. Curiously enough, half an hour after I had left the Nursery Stud, I saw Hawthorn, by Hastings, win the first race of the day at Lexington, and an hour or so later, Trappold, a three-year-old filly, by Trap Rock, was also returned a winner. Vulcan, winner of the Prix Gladiateur in France, a big, powerful, iron-gray horse; and Waterville, a massive son of Watercrest, are also located at Mr. Belmont's stud. There, too, is Danger Rock, the son of Rock Sand and Delusion, which broke down so badly when competing for the Zetland Plate at Newmarket last July. I saw him in a paddock still "favoring" the injured fore leg. He made a start as a sire this year, when he was mated with eight mares. There are forty-six mares at the Nursery Stud, and Mr. Belmont has thirty more in France. We caught sight of some of the yearlings in a paddock near the road as we motored by, but lack of time prevented a close inspection. It had, however, been agreeable to pay even so hurried a visit to a farm with whose name one has long been familiar.

I now come to the Idle Hour Stud, where, at the invitation of Mr. and Mrs. E. R. Bradley, I stayed a night. Here, too, I met Mr. Hammond, who trains Mr. Bradley's horses. Mr. Hammond spent a month in England last autumn, and during that time bought several broodmares and race horses for his principal. Having assisted him in these purchases, I was naturally interested in seeing how they had fared since their arrival in America. I am glad to be able to report that they have all done well. Two of the mares were bought from Mr. Leopold de Rothschild. They are Presanella, by Cyllene out of Ayah, by Ayshire, covered by St. Amant; and Macaroon, by Marco out of Rosalia, by St. Frusquin, covered by Buckwheat. Both now have really fine foals at foot. Presanella's youngster, who has made, and bubbling over with vitality, is particularly promising. Badoura, another of the imported mares, had the misfortune to lose her foal, and Acutissima, a Forfarshire mare, which seemed sure in foal to Matchmaker when she left England, proved barren. Among the horses in training, a year-old filly by Dark Ronald and a colt by Desmond, bought from Mr. Macomber, are both shaping very well, and Mr. Bradley is thoroughly satisfied with the way in which his English-bred stock is progressing. It may well be that the fillies out of Presanella and Macaroon will more than recover the whole outlay when the time comes for them to perform on the track.

Mr. Bradley's colors are "white, green hoops and red." These are to be made at the stud, because all the posts, rails and gates which surround the paddocks are painted white or whitewashed. The farm, which covers an area of 350 acres, all but twenty acres being under grass, is a self-contained and in every respect a well-appointed establishment. Its perfection has entailed a lavish expenditure, but both Mr. Bradley and his lady find in it their happiest relaxation. Mrs. Bradley is every whit as

enthusiastic about the stud as her husband, and takes an active part in furthering its interests. There are four stallions at the Idle Hour Stud—Commando, Helmet, Beachcomber and Black Toney. Of these Commando is, perhaps, the best known, but there are strong indications that Helmet is destined to become the most prominent. The latter is a handsome dark brown horse by Disguise (son of Domino) out of St. Mildred, by St. Simon out of a Scotch Chief mare. Mr. Bradley gave \$7,000 for him at the Kennebec sale in 1911. Helmet was then three years old. The previous season he had won the Hopeful and Champagne Stakes, and had also the credit of having been placed third to Maskette and Sir Martin in the Futurity. For his new owner he raced two seasons, during which he was initiated into his duties as a sire. In his first three seasons as a stallion he was mated with eight mares. From these six foals were obtained, and they are all winners. The previous season, Helmet is now getting the chance he deserves, and we may expect to hear great things of him in the years that are to come. In a sense he is still in training, for he is jogged and galloped four miles every day on Mr. Bradley's private training track. During the season he and the other stallions are turned into paddocks in the afternoon, and after the season they spend the entire day of doing it. It is rational treatment, and it is to be hoped that breeders in this country will adopt the American practice, which seems generally to be very successful in preserving the health and good tempers of stallions.

Commando, by Goldfinch, is a brother to Star Hawk's dam. He was a good performer on the turf and has sired a host of winners which have, for several successive seasons, placed him among the twenty leading stallions in America. Beachcomber is a very big horse by Rock Sand out of Fairy Slipper, by St. Serf, and he shows a good deal of St. Serf character. Black Toney is a good-looking son of Peter Pan. Only five years old, he will, when he has fully developed, make a fine picture of a sire. He broke down when in training after a successful season. Mr. Bradley has ten yearlings—five colts and five fillies. Among the former is a colt by Radium out of Badoura, and the fillies include a sharp one by Mauvezia from Macaroon, and a very promising bay filly by Helmet out of the dam of Jack Atkin. One of the best of Mr. Bradley's broodmares is Love-not, which ran third in the Futurity, after bolting for half a mile before the race started. Even then she looked like winning until close home. Her owner had a big bet on her that day. There is now at her side a beautiful colt foal by Helmet, which already looks a race horse. From what I saw at the Idle Hour Farm it was borne in upon me that, successful as the establishment has been already, there is much greater results coming in the near future. In the last ten years Mr. Bradley has been carefully laying a good foundation, and now that he is sure of his ground he can proceed confidently. If a Futurity and a Kentucky Derby winner do not come from these splendid paddocks before very long I shall be much surprised.

Mr. Price McKinney was entertaining a big party of friends when we arrived at the Kingston Stud one fine noon. We were periously near sitting down thirteen at lunch. Mr. Daingerfield made the discovery just in time and the catastrophe was avoided. What with doing justice to refreshing mint juleps, it was good to hear the examination of stallions—two yearlings, the pre-luncheon hour was a busy one. Situated on the Russell Cave Pike, within easy distance of Lexington, the Kingston Farm was formerly the property of Mr. Ferguson, who owned St. George and other horses. He was for a time in partnership with his son-in-law, Mr. Phil China, who, when in England two years ago, bought for Mr. Jefferson Livingston the young Majesty colt, Royal II, whom he trained to win last year's Latonia Derby. Mr. Ferguson sold the estate to R. L. Baker, and it was then leased by Clarence Mackay, who continued there until he moved his stud to France. About that time the late Major Daingerfield, who had managed for James R. Keene the famous Castleton Stud, which is only a few miles away was a victim of a fatal disease, and he took over the Kingston Stud shortly before his lamented death. It is one of my greatest regrets that I never met Major Daingerfield, for he was a man who had a profound knowledge of all matters pertaining to the history, breeding and rearing of bloodstock. He did much to shape the American thoroughbred as we know it in modern days, thanks to the resources placed at his command by his brother-in-law, Mr. Keene. It will be remembered that these two worthies died in January, 1913, within a couple of days of each other. Since then the Kingston Stud has been under the very capable management of Miss Elizabeth Daingerfield, who inherited from her father those great natural gifts and qualities so essential to a proper understanding of the thoroughbred. I esteemed it an honor to make her acquaintance. The Kingston Stud embraces two adjoining farms, one of 500, the other of 300 acres. The bloodstock to be seen in the paddocks all belonging to Mr. McKinney, who is a very virile and genial personality, and who has made a big fortune in mining enterprises, he finds it necessary, to a full enjoyment of life, to retain his hold on business affairs. And so he now has two hobbies—his business and his stud. His home is in Cleveland, Ohio. It is only within the last two or three years that he has participated in the pleasure of breeding and racing thoroughbreds, but he has already acquired a wide knowledge of this sphere of endeavor, and it is as certain as anything can be that before very long his name will be a household word in American Turf circles. There are now at the Kingston Stud twenty-six yearlings and twenty-seven foals. The broodmares number fifty-six, and I saw five stallions, viz., Ultimus, by Commando, the sire of Domino, and his names make it unnecessary to state that Mr. McKinney was a big buyer at the sale at which the Keene Stud was dispersed.

Colin, I am pleased to say, is looking well and doing splendidly. This is the third season he has had since he returned from England. I noticed that he had filled out considerably since that time, and was looking like a champion. Disguise, now twenty-one years old, is still flourishing. His reputation as a sire is due chiefly to the excellence of many of his daughters, one of which is the Futurity winner, Maskette. Delhi was a winner of over \$23,000. He was foaled fourteen years ago and is by Ben Brush. In every way he is a first-rate individual. By Commando, the sire of Domino, and his podome, it is claimed, has more Glencoe blood in his veins than any other living horse in America. Ultimus is also by Commando. He and Hippodrome are both incestuously inbred to Domino, for they are by his son out of two of his daughters. This was a very daring experiment. It has generally been supposed that while inbreeding in this way may produce brilliant race horses, it is unlikely to yield a successful sire. For more than a hundred years there has been no stallion of note bred like Ultimus and Hippodrome. There is, however, proverbially no rule without an exception, and it certainly looks as though Ultimus, at any rate, is one. How he would have fared in a racing proposition can only be a matter of conjecture, but he broke down when a two-year-old and never set foot on a race course. Neither, by the way, did Hippodrome. But, as a sire, Ultimus has already acquired considerable fame, and he is only ten years old. In Luke McLuke he claims one son of exceptional merit, and there is every reason to believe that in Harry Kelly, the Lexington Futurity winner, he has another. During the greater part of this year Ultimus has been a hospital patient, suffering from a clot of blood in the vein of one of his legs. When I saw him he was on the mend, but was naturally lacking in condition through enforced inactivity. In Miss Daingerfield's opinion there is no stallion in America with more brilliant prospects than those possessed by Ultimus, and for her sake alone I hope the son of Commando and Running Stream will make a speedy and complete recovery. What with Colin, Ultimus and Hippodrome, the Kingston Stud has a large and important share of the Commando blood, the virtues of which are already apparent.

Hamburg Place, on the Lexington-Winchester road, is, I suppose, the largest stud in America. It is Mr. John E. Madden's. When Mr. Hancock and I called there we were once more pressed for time owing to a multiplicity of engagements, and so it came to pass that we had to content ourselves with an inspection of the stallions. How much I missed will be understood when I state that the farm covers 2,300 acres of grass on which there are 150 brood mares and a due proportion of yearlings and foals. I also missed the pleasure of meeting Mr. Madden, for he was away in New York. This gentleman occupies an unique position. He is a great trader, buying and selling on a big scale. Scarcely a week passes in which he does not make some important deal or other, because horses bred at Hamburg Place have a deservedly high reputation. It is a stud to which buyers can go knowing they will have a wide range of choice and get good value for their money. There is a large amount of capital invested in the farm and stock, and any slackening of the effort to uphold the prestige of the establishment would quickly place the whole concern in jeopardy. All who know Mr. Madden are, however, prepared to grant him a first-class certificate for his industry, perspicacity and cleverness in every way. His knowledge of the racing matters is as sound as it is wide; his methods of applying that knowledge is never haphazard. English readers will, perhaps, be the more interested in this reference to Hamburg Place when I remind them that it was there Sir Martin was bred and reared, the son of Ogden and Lady Sterling being sold by Mr. Madden to Mr. Williams. (To be continued.)

EPSOM DERBY OF A HUNDRED YEARS.

Incidents Marking the Running of the Most Famous Race of the World.

(Sixteenth Article).

While the Derby of Volodyovski's year, which formed the subject of the most recent article of the series, possessed several interesting features, that which immediately followed was even more notable. This was the race in which Ard Patrick and Sceptre were chiefly concerned, and which resulted in the victory of the former, owned by Mr. John Gubbins, who had five years earlier won the greatest race in the world with Galtee More. Ard Patrick was a brown son of the Duke of York Stakes winner St. Florian—Morganette, which was likewise the dam of the said Galtee More.

Ard Patrick was allowed plenty of time to mature, and it was nearing the end of the season of 1901 when he made his first appearance on a racecourse. This was in the Imperial Produce Stakes at Kempton Park, for which, in spite of his lack of experience, he was made an even-money favorite. It was, however, only by a head that he defeated Royal Lancer, which was endeavoring to concede thirteen pounds. The following week, in the Clearwell Stakes, he again met Royal Lancer. Sir J. Blundell Maple's colt on this occasion was giving only three pounds, and was in chief demand. Ard Patrick again won, beating Ballantrae with Royal Lancer two lengths further away. At the Houghton Meeting, in the Dewhurst Plate, Ard Patrick was again involved in a close finish, and this time the verdict went against him. Game Chick winning by a neck. This was the last effort of the Beekhampton colt as a two-year-old.

Curiously enough, the juvenile effort of Sceptre was similar to that of her great rival of the future, the filly winning her first two and being beaten in her third and final race. The daughter of Persimmon—Ornament made an impressive debut, cantering away with the Woodcote Stakes at Epsom, while she won the July Stakes in equally facile style. Her defeat was sustained in the Carlisle Stakes at Doncaster, in which she could only finish third to Game Chick and Czarad.

Sceptre got early to work in the next year, being one of the candidates for the Lincolnshire Handicap, on the second day of the season. So much was thought of the filly that, notwithstanding the natural prejudice against three-year-olds for the Carlisle race, she started favorite at 11 to 4 against Marmore. It was only by a head that she failed, her conqueror being the smart four-year-old St. Macdon, which gave twenty pounds. Mr. Sievier's filly then embarked upon her classic career, winning the Two Thousand by two lengths from Pistol, with Ard Patrick, which had not been really trained for the race, a head and a half further. Two days later she ran away with the One Thousand, in which her old adversary, Game Chick, was unplaced. Her next essay was in the Derby. To avert to Ard Patrick, Mr. Gubbins' colt, shortly after his "Guineas" defeat, turned out for a race at Kempton Park, which he was confidently expected to win, as evidenced by the fact that he started on odds on. He, however, quite failed to concede twenty-one pounds to Royal Ivy. Mr. Leopold de Rothschild's colt winning by a couple of lengths. Then came the Newmarket Stakes, for which Minstead was favorite at even, with Ard Patrick second in demand. The son of St. Florian passed the running-pole a head in front of Fowling-piece, but the rider of the latter lodged an objection on the ground of bumping, and further alleged that "Mornay" Cannon had misused his whip. In the end Ard Patrick was disqualified, Cannon being exonerated in regard to the matter of the whip.

It was not surprising that the filly was a pronounced favorite for the Derby, even money being the top price procurable on the day. Pokin, a colt of moderate credentials, but stated to have done big things on the training grounds, was next best at 6 to 1 against, while those whose fancy inclined towards the disqualified Newmarket Stakes winner could obtain odds of 100 to 1 against. The weather was not what was expected, rain and plenty of it being the order. The lookers-on were, nevertheless, both numerous and distinguished.

When the eighteen competitors were dispatched on their journey, Sceptre dwelt a bit, and was soon among the rear division. Fowling-piece was making it, as they say, with Robert le Diable. Ard Patrick and Pokin were well there, while Czarad took up the running, followed by Ard Patrick, with Sceptre, which had been rapidly making up leeway, fourth. When Tattenham Corner had been passed, Ard Patrick was in front, being closely pursued by the favorite, the latter going well, and apparently being able to take the lead. When her rider was in the saddle, information soon came over the scene, however, for before the field had travelled much farther even the most optimistic among Sceptre's supporters began to harbor doubts. The filly was obviously losing ground. Meanwhile Ard Patrick was going resolutely, and some distance from home it was apparent that, having an earthquake or something of the kind, the Derby could go to Beekhampton. Nothing untoward happened, and Ard Patrick raced past the post three lengths ahead of Rising Glass, with Friar Tuck third and Sceptre fourth. The defeat of the favorite was a sad blow to the majority of those present, but the running of Pokin was even more disappointing to those immediately concerned. Mr. Prentice's colt finishing no nearer than tenth.

Ard Patrick ran but twice more that year, being declared the winner of the Prince of Wales' Stakes at Ascot on the disqualification of Cupbearer, and finishing third to Rising Glass and Templemore in the Jockey Club Stakes at Newmarket. Sceptre, on the other hand, won several races. Two days after her Derby defeat she beat Glass Jug, Elba and numerous others in the Oaks, but she was beaten in the Coronation Stakes at Ascot, the Grand Prix de Paris, the Sussex Stakes at Goodwood, and the Park Hill Stakes at Doncaster. On the credit side were the St. Leger, the Palace Stakes, Ascot, the Nassau Stakes at Goodwood, and the St. Leger, which the filly won in splendid style from Rising Glass and Friar Tuck, the Derby second and third.

Sceptre had another try as a four-year-old in the "Lincoln," but with 12½ pounds on her back she failed to finish nearer than fifth, the winner being Mr. "Teddy" Irish's over Nokon. Later in the year Mr. Sievier's filly and Ard Patrick renewed their acquaintance in the Eclipse Stakes, and after a terrific finish the Derby winner beat Sceptre by a neck, with Rock Sand, the favorite, well beaten. At that time Sceptre carried the colors of Sir William (then Mr.) Bass, to whom she had been sold for 25,000 pounds, while Ard Patrick was the possession of the Messrs. Tattersall, the price paid being 7,000 guineas. Ard Patrick was also sold, the German Government securing the colt for 21,000 pounds.

(To be continued.)

NOTABLE SPORTSMEN WHO WERE BLIND.

Thornaby Spins Some Interesting Yarns About the Extraordinary Talent of Some.

I once heard the late Professor Fawcett, who, as a young man, had the sight of both eyes destroyed by shots from his father's gun, say that he knew certain parts of the River Itchen so well that, if placed in particular spots and told where he was, he could throw a fly with unerring dexterity into a pool where he knew a trout lay. And not only that, but so quick was his ear that when a fish rose he could tell by the splash exactly where to throw his fly.

I have often seen him at Cambridge rowing in the "Ancient Mariner's Eight," with brother Dons of aquatic tastes, and keeping stroke and time with the best of them. I have seen him skating, too, but then he always had a companion to pilot him.

Probably most Yorkshire men are familiar with the name of John Metcalf, "Blind Jack of Knaresborough," who is generally cited as the most extraordinary instance of a sightless sportsman on record. Metcalf was attacked by smallpox at the age of six, and eventually lost his eyesight. Yet he was an enthusiastic lover of coursing, steeple-chasing and hunting. He rode wonderfully straight to hounds, guided by his acute sense of hearing and the occasional warnings of a friend who kept near him. But his greatest feat in the saddle was his memorable match with another Yorkshire sportsman, three miles on the flat, owners up, for £2,500 a side. Metcalf, who had a small stud of his own at this time, rode his own horse; betting was 20 to 1 against him, because it was thought the shape of the course, a circular one, would be fatal to his chance. They had to ride three times around the course at intervals, and at every one of these Metcalf stationed a man with a bell. The sound of the bells guided him and enabled him to keep the course. And the end of it was that he rode in an easy winner.

But Blind Jack was also a remarkable runner, as the following anecdote will prove. It was the week before the York spring meeting in 1742, when the well-known Colonel Mellish, being at the Dragon Hotel, Harrogate, met Captain Stancliffe there,

whose groom was rather a celebrated runner. Metcalf, happening to be at the Dragon tap, heard some talk about the groom's powers as a pedestrian, when he said he would run him himself from where they stood to Knaresborough Churchyard gate, if any one would back him. This Mellish, who had often heard of Blind Jack, offered to do, and there and then backed Metcalf for £250 against Captain Stancliffe's groom. The men soon got ready, the groom in running costume, but Metcalf made no preparation at all, save to take a long, steady, stouping walk, it looked even as if he were blind, as if the odds were 100 to 1 against him. However, they were started. Eyes taking the lead. No eyes at the same time keeping close behind. All at once Metcalf was seen to deviate to the right, and soon got into another direction, when most of the people, thinking he was overtaken, turned back. The groom kept on straight for the bridge over the Swale, while Metcalf had also made for the river, into which he plunged, clothes and all, and, swimming across, reached the goal long before his opponent. The way he had taken was three-quarters of a mile the nearer one.

But Jack Metcalf may have weighed himself as a horse, and a runner, he was also a capital hand at bowls. He managed in this way: A friend and confederate was stationed close to the jack and another midway. They kept up a constant conversation, and from the sound of their voices he guessed the distance. His dexterity at cards, too, was wonderful. But perhaps his most extraordinary achievement was as a boxer. He was a man of magnificent physique, six feet two inches in height and very finely made. His want of sight, however, might well have been thought a fatal bar to his ever attaining pugilistic laurels. Yet it was not so, and among other feats with his fists he fairly thrashed in six hard-fought rounds a man as big as himself and reckoned the champion of the neighborhood.

Metcalf was a soldier, too, and served all through the campaign of 1745 against the Jacobite Pretender, played the fiddle (he was a first-rate musician) at the head of his company after the fashion of the Highland pipers. On his return from the wars he became a trader, and was called a "man of first stage," or "stage wagon," as they called it then, between York and Knaresborough, driving it himself, twice a week in summer and once in winter. Eventually he became a contractor for road-making, and it was in this capacity he made his fame and fortune, for his engineering skill was remarkable. Finally this wonderful blind sportsman died at Spofforth, near Wetherby, on April 27, 1810, in the ninety-fourth year of his age.

Jack Metcalf's exploits, however, were rivaled by a notable Scotsman named McGilvray, who, despite his blindness, was both a first-rate jockey and an excellent judge of horses. When examining a horse he was guided entirely by feeling and over the animal's flanks, but so well did he know the good points and the bad ones in a horse that he never made a mistake.

Of his remarkable gifts in this respect the following story is a proof. Mr. Birnie, an owner of race horses and a coach proprietor in the south of Scotland, picked up a fine bargain at Edinburgh Hallow Fair, the greatest horse market in the north, in his own horse, which he purchased he put up at the Blackshields Inn, Fala, kept by McGilvray's father, Mr. Birnie, while sitting at his dinner, asked Willie McGilvray to go and examine his purchase, at the same time extolling the handsome figure, the spirit and the docility of the animal. In half an hour or so young McGilvray returned, and he said to his father, "The horse is everything that could be wished for, had he been able to see with both eyes." "How do you know he does not see with both eyes?" the owner asked. "I have passed my hand over and over the right side of his head," was the reply, "and he has never moved his head, and on the other side they close instantly." It was found that the horse was really blind on the right side, and it was a blind jockey who discovered an imperfection which the purchaser, a first-rate judge, had failed to detect.

As a jockey McGilvray was guided, when he rode a race, by his knowledge of two or three race courses and the way the horses went, and his own good luck. At least, he won as many races as most jockeys in the north, with the exception of Tommy Lye, whose relationship to the Dawsons at all times secured him good mounts. The blind man naturally trusted much to his acute sense of hearing, which frequently enabled him to hear the horses' hooves, and he shot his bolt by the time his pipes were playing.

McGilvray, in addition to his race-riding, did a small trade in cattle and in watches, of which he was accounted a rare good judge. A blind man was pointed out to me when I was in Lincolnshire in 1859 as the hero of some extraordinary feats of horsemanship. His name was Andrews, and he was generally known as "Blind Tommy." On February 18, 1850, he rode a blind horse from Stamford to Spalding, twenty miles. Starting from the Olive Branch, Stamford, at 8 a. m., he arrived at the White Horse, Spalding, at 12:30, started for his return journey at 2:30 p. m., and arrived back at Stamford at 8 p. m. His whole journey being accomplished without a guide.

But this feat was far eclipsed by another which he achieved on March 12, 1856, when he rode a blind horse from the Royal Hotel, Peterborough, to the White Hart, Wisbech. He started from Peterborough at 10 a. m., went through Thorney and reached Wisbech at 4:10 p. m., left Wisbech at 4:15 p. m., and arrived back at Peterborough at 6 p. m., accomplishing the whole distance as before without a guide. Six years later, in May 1862, this wonderful blind man rode a donkey from the Hare and Hounds at Wisbech through Thorney and Thurlby, in Lincolnshire, a distance of thirty miles, all through the Fen country, with Lykes on either side of the road, and his horse was guided by Andrews, who was a crack sprint-runner, too, and beat the well-known professional George Maxey, in a hundred yards race on the Thorpe and Peterborough road for a stake of \$125 a side on August 13, 1860.

In 1868 my old friend, Mr. C. A. Wheeler, wrote to Mr. Lloyd, the then postmaster at Stamford, to inquire what Andrews was doing, and he answered by reply Mr. Lloyd wrote as follows: "The person you refer to is well known here and all around this neighborhood as 'Blind Tommy.' You ask whether the extraordinary stories of his riding feats are true. I can assure you that they are quite authentic, and persons in this office and elsewhere can vouch for their accuracy. Andrews was blind and was riding in 1850. Tommy is still alive and during the fair here on March 27, 1868, he went into a public house and challenged the company to play any two at dominoes, his partner being a ticket collector at the Midland Station here, who gave me the information. Tommy and his partner won the game. He is really an extraordinary character; he will and out any horse play he wants to he wants to find the particular doorway by stamping his foot. I may add that, about the time of his journey to Spalding, a traveler who had lost his way was guided by Tommy with a lighted lantern across the country from Thurlby to a village almost a mile and a half distant."

Lieutenant James Holman, the blind traveler, deserves mention in this connection for he was a keen sportsman with both rod and gun after he had lost his sight, which he did at the age of twenty-five. It is said that his hearing was so exact and acute that when a covey of partridges or a pheasant got up he would three times out of five find his bird. This is the only instance I know of a blind sportsman who was able to shoot. Lieutenant Holman traveled twice round the world, and published the narrative of these two expeditions, besides a graphic account of his travels through Russia and Siberia. All these journeys were undertaken after he had entirely lost his sight. It is related that on one occasion he was attacked by a polar bear, which he shot, although he had nothing but his ear to guide his aim. But this can only be regarded as a piece of sheer luck. The mere fact, however, of a blind man having the nerve to carry a gun is remarkable. And for a man who, after losing his sight, to make up his mind to travel, in days, remember, when there was no Cook's personally conducted tours, and when the modern luxury and ease of traveling, is a proof of singular confidence in his own powers of getting about without the aid of eyes. Most if not all of his journeys were of the nature of exploration expeditions in regions little known, and consequently he had to rough it in a fashion which might well have tested the nerves and resources of a horseman of perfect sight. His skill as a fisherman I do not take much account of, because it was not, like Professor Fawcett's, fly-fishing, but his shooting feats, I must confess, moved me to unbounded astonishment.

The late Mr. Kavanagh, long a well-known member of the House of Commons, though not blind, suffered from physical disabilities which might have been thought more fatal to the enjoyment of sport than the loss of sight. He had neither arms nor legs, yet he hunted and shot and drove; and in all these was an adept. He was fastened on horseback in a kind of basket arrangement, and guided his horse partly with his teeth and partly by hooks which he fastened to his arms, and which reached some inches from each shoulder. In shooting a wooden arm was attached to the left stump, which gave him a rest for his gun.

Sir William Maxwell, of Monreith, the owner of Filho da Puta, winner of the St. Leger of 1815, lost his arm in the Peninsular war, yet, after that mishap, was one of the best gunshots of his day. He was, however, not a sportsman, but a sportsman of an instance of a plucky sportsman's determination not to be deterred by physical disability from pursuing his favorite sport.—Thornaby, in London Sportsman.

OLD-TIME METHODS OF TRAINING.

Quaint Description of Remarkable Courses of Treatment to Which Horses Were Subjected.

Perhaps the oldest detailed directions extant for training a race horse are found in "The Parfait Mareshal" a rare old book by Sieur de Solleysell, esquire to Louis XIV. of France, who said that he obtained them from "a brave cavalier, who assured me he had it in England from a person whose only employment was to prepare and dyet running horses." Sir William Hope, who translated Solleysell's work into English in 1696, expressed the opinion that this method of training was then very ancient saying: "It differeth vastly from the manner of preparing race horses used now a days."

That the British race horse was then, as now, incomparable for swiftness, though not for the "royal mares," nor stallions that are the generally accredited fountain heads of the present-day breed of runners had yet been imported into England, appears from the advice given as to the choice of a horse for running.

"In England," says the author, "they have horses which are only designed and bred for performing the great courses, and they delight so much in this diversion that they dyet horses expressly for it, so that their horses, which are naturally well winded and extremely swift, are put into such a condition by this manner of preparation that they perform courses which are incredible, and that not at a slow round gallop, as our horses, but at full speed, so that people who have never seen it can scarcely be persuaded that any horse could endure and hold out with the violence of such courses for five or six miles, and yet many horses in that kingdom are known to furnish carriers of that length."

In the time of the old English jockey whose quaint methods have been handed down by Solleysell, hay and oats, which now constitute the diet of the high-mettled racer, were not on his bill of fare. The trainer of that day, like Captain Jinks of the Horse Marines, fed his horse on corn and beans, made up into loaves like bread, the term corn, in England, comprehending all small grain.

"To make bread for him of half barley and half beans, baking them in the form of pretty thick cakes," the old English jockey says, "and not giving them to the horse until they are a few days old. Three pounds at twelve a clock and three pounds at night is sufficient for him in twenty-four hours, and that in place of his oats or provender. Instead of hay let him have wheat sheaves unthreshed and with the oats upon them."

It is worthy of note that many trainers of runners and trotters today feed little or no hay, but substitute oats cut "in the milk" and cured, straw, grain and all, like hay. The practice originated in California, hence the name "California hay."

After thus "dyeing" the racer four days, while he was kept in darkened stall, it was in order, on the morning of the fifth day, to give him a ball. This was made by mixing one pound of fresh butter with twenty-five or thirty "cloves" of garlic, and was to be washed down with a quart of white wine.

On the second day after administering the ball the trainer was directed to "air him abroad just after sun rising for the space of an hour, and as much at night before sunset, sometimes racking or stepping and sometimes galloping him, but, if he continued too fat, then you must take him abroad in the morning on a short trot, after the racking or stepping, keep him also abroad an hour after the sun is set; then, bringing him back to the stable, rub and cover him well and give him his ordinary portion of food. And thus continue to air and exercise him every day, giving him always every fifth day his pound of butter made up with garlic into balls and after observing not to rub or take him abroad, neither the day he taketh his balls nor the day following."

Fifteen days after going into training the horse was to be exercised two hours in the morning and two hours at night, "sometimes at full speed, then at a good gallop, and afterwards at a step, that so he may recover his wind."

One month of this work was deemed sufficient to fit some horses for a match, but the trainer was cautioned to continue the balls and the bread and exercise as directed, unless the animal appeared to be ready at the end of four weeks.

Two days before the match the horse was muzzled at night, and at two o'clock in the morning was given the morning's ration of oats and hay, and twenty or twenty-five new-laid eggs had been beaten. At four o'clock he was galloped, gently at first and then at full speed, "as long as his wind will allow it; afterwards to a gentle gallop, again to give him wind." This for three hours, followed by a rub down and then by a hot drink and the usual feed.

On the day of the match the racer got his former quantity of eggs and sack, but only one-half his usual allowance of bread and wheat sheaves.

The final injunction of the old English jockey is particularly interesting, as showing that Tod Sloan was perhaps not, after all, the originator of the style of riding now known in England as "the American seat," and that the practice of avoiding the resistance of the atmosphere was better understood by the horsemen of three or four hundred years ago than by some of those who pass as such today. Here it is:

"The rider is to lean a little forwards to prevent the wind taking too much upon his body, and also to have clothes very light and fit for him, but no fly or loose coat, only a cap in place of a hat."

Much more elaborate intricate and artificial is the course of treatment laid down by Sir William Hope in his directions for training a horse for a match. This he recommends in preference to the old English jockey's method as more modern, "which I have had experience of myself, and is, I believe, indeed one of the best which hath been yet published."

Two months was the time allowed by him for preparing a horse for a match. He says that some horse keepers demand six months, but these he charges with the not yet obsolete practice known as "training owners," and embraces the opportunity to tell them that the practice of avoiding the resistance of the atmosphere was better understood by the horsemen of three or four hundred years ago than by some of those who pass as such today. Here it is:

"As hereticks cite Scripture," he says, "so these people find reasons to defend the want of skill and experience as the cause of the violence exercised, the offence of grease too suddenly melted, the moving of humors too hastily, which leads to mortal sickness, and the moderating and helping of all these by a slow proceeding, or bringing the horse into order by degrees and time, or, as I may rather say, by an ignorant delay and suffering. It is like the curing of a fever in an old man. Better to die than be dismembered, better lose the prize or bet than bear the charges, for I appeal to any noble judgment whose purse hath experienced such actions, if six months' preparation with the dependants to it doth not eat up and devour the better half of a twenty-eleven o'clock then at one o'clock, and finally at nine o'clock at night he got his quart of 'sweet dry, old and clean drest oats.' At evening he was 'aired' again by walking and galloping under blankets, and just before his evening meal his legs were to be well rubbed down with wisps of straw."

In the second fortnight fast work was begun, and with it went some changes in feeding. At nine o'clock at night he got his quart of 'sweet dry, old and clean drest oats.' At evening he was 'aired' again by walking and galloping under blankets, and just before his evening meal his legs were to be well rubbed down with wisps of straw."

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On the morning that the trainer, or keeper, as he was then called, intended to give him a heat, the racer's breakfast was a quart of oats rubbed with the hands with some beer or ale, then a new-laid egg or two, washed down with a little beer or ale.

"In giving of heats," says the author, "you are to consider first, that two in the week are sufficient for any horse of whatsoever condition or state of body. Secondly, that one of them should always be given upon the day of the week in which your horse is to run his match, and that also still to be the sharpest for increasing of his heels or swiftness, the other being only a slow galloping over the course, more to increase wind and cause sweat, than to improve his speed, and therefore I would have you to order them thus: Suppose your match day is to be upon Monday, then your heating days must be Mondays and Fridays, and the sharper heat to be upon the Monday, because it is the day of his match. Thirdly, you shall give no heat in rain or foul weather, and in case of sudden showers you shall have for your horse a hood to keep out the rain. For nothing is more dangerous than cold wet falling into the ears and upon the three-quarter neck, and if it be upon the day of the week his match is to fall in, then according to his strength, goodness of wind and cheerfulness of spirit, run him the whole course thorough, and by no means do anything in extremity, or above his wind, but when you find him a little yield, then draw a little and give him ease, that he may do all with pleasure and not with anguish, for his manner of training will make him take delight in his labour and so the better endure it."

"When you have finished your heat and gently gallop him up and down to rate his wind and clear his spirits you shall then (the groom being ready) ride into the warm place or corner, and with your glassing or scraping knife, made either of the broken sword blade or a thin piece of old hard oak wood, scrape off the sweat from your horse in every part (bottocks excepted), until you can make no more arise, still moving him now and then a little to keep his limbs in motion, then with dry cloths rub him all over, and last of all walk him about the fields to cool him, and when you find him begin to dry apace, then rack him homewards, sometimes stepping and sometimes galloping, but by no means bring him to the stable till you find him thoroughly dry. Then set him up and ty him to the rack, and having prepared it against your coming, give him this scouring."

"Take an English pint or Scotch mutchkin of the syrup of roses, or, for want of it, the like quantity of strong honeyed water, and dissolve into it of cassia, agarick and myrrhe, of each one ounce, shaking them well together in a glass, then being mudd and made warm upon a gentle fire, and the horse newly come from his heat, give it to him lukewarm."

This dose was repeated after every "heating" during the second fortnight, in which "there is no doubt but his body will be drawn inwardly pretty clean."

For the third fortnight the racer's bread was made of equal proportions of beans and wheat, his heats were not quite so sharp as before, and the scouring gave place to cordial balls made up after "the true receipt of Mr. Markham's, so much esteemed by the generally of our English farriers." The ingredients were "aniseeds, cumseeds, fenegreek seeds, carthamus seeds, riccampan roots and coltsfoot, of each two ounces, as also two ounces of the flour of brimstone, then an ounce of the juice of liquorish dissolved on the fire in half an English pint of white wine, which done, take of the chymical oyl of aniseeds one ounce, or sallet oyl, honey and molasses, of each half an English pint, then mix all these with the former powders, and with as much fine wheat flour as will knit them together into a stiff past, which make into balls as big as a hen's egg, to give your horse as you shall find occasion for them."

These balls were given almost daily during the third fortnight, sometimes anointed with fresh butter to prevent sickness, and again dissolved in sack for the cure of colds.

Three parts of wheat to one part of beans, kneaded with strong new ale and the white of twenty-five or thirty eggs were the ingredients of the racer's bread for the fourth, and final, fortnight of his truly grand preparation. "You shall make your bread much finer than before," says the author, "and with the crust cut first away, and clean oats well dried and dressed, as also some pure split beef, all mixed together, or severally as you shall think fit, feed your horse at his ordinary meals, as you did in the second and third fortnights, only in this last fortnight you shall observe these few directions following:

"First, you shall keep your heating days the first week of this fortnight, but the second or last week you shall forbear one heat and not give your horse any, five days before his match, but for it give him only strong and long airings and watering courses, and if morning and evening during the fortnight you burn frankincense in the stable you will find it very wholesome for your horse, and he will also mightily delight in it."

"This fortnight give him no hay but what he taketh out of your hand after his heats, and also let that be in little quantity and clean dusted."

"The last week of this fortnight, if the horse be a foul feeder, you must use the muzzle continually, but a clean feeder then three days before the match is sufficient."

"The morning of the day for the match come to him very early, and taking off his muzzle give him a pretty quantity of oats, washed in the whites of eggs, muskadeine or cherrie, walk him abroad, bring him home and putting on his muzzle let him rest until you have warning to make ready."

"When you have warning to make ready, take off his muzzle and put on his snaffle, being washed in a little muskadeine or cherrie, then bridle him up and after pitching the running saddle and girths with shoemaker's wax, set it on and girt it. Being ready to draw out, give him half an English pint of muskadeine or cherrie, and so lead him away. Walk him softly to the starting post and there, starting fair, perform you your part by running him to the greatest advantage he is capable of, and leave the rest to providence, for although we are obliged to use the means and helps of second causes, yet it is that which determineth all, even the most trivial actions any of us poor mortals are concerned in."

FROM THREE TOES TO THOROUGHBRED.

Story of the Horse from the Earliest Period of Life and His Development.

Embryo-hoofed animals seem to have been the earliest life—antedating the dawn of the Eocene period.

Primary animals were divided by great scholars into classes and grandly christened. Here, however, the terms "even-toed" and "odd-toed" shall serve. The original horse's hoof "was toes," as Paddy would put it—a middle toe and two side toes.

The change of the equine pedal extremity to a single hoof was very gradual.

The full roster of the hoofed quadruped family consists of horse, ass, zebra and quagga. "All are closely related and widely separated from other existing mammals." The royal horse alone rejoices in the adornment of a long tail and mane; the others have to be content with a caudal appendage resembling a stuffed pantomime stick with a bunch of hair tied on to the end.

By and by a toe disappeared. It is supposed that, at this time, the animal was not much bigger than a fox. Gradually it grew till, in the Miocene period, it was as big as a sheep. In Pliocene times it had reached the size of a modern donkey. Not until the Pleistocene era was the horse of full horse stature with the neck, limbs, teeth, body, hair, hide, hoofs and tail as we are familiar with it today.

The early subdivision of the horse was Arab, Barb and Turk.

The Arab was distinguished for speed, docility, beauty of form and gracefulness of motion. The Barb fathers the modern breeds of heavy draft and cart horses. They came from the vast expanse of marsh and forest that stretched, in the old days, across Europe from the Rhine eastward to the Euxine Sea.

The Turk was ancestor to the ponies, Shetlands, Welch and Norwegians. Their first home seems to have been the inhospitable region which forms the source of the Ganges, Indus and Brahmaputra rivers, the cradle of the Himalayan range.

Clothes began in Egypt—so did the horse—the use thereof, that is to say, but there is adumbrate evidence of the domestication of the horse before even the dawn of history.

It is in the highest degree foolish to suppose that any man, no matter how strong, courageous or agile, could have succeeded in catching, mounting and riding a wild horse. To capture an elephant or lion single-handed without mechanical or other aid could not be a nearer impossibility. It is done today, granted, but man gained his power by capturing foals, bringing them up in captivity, and thus "catching on" to their tricks and manes.

Certainly one of the earliest high-tone patrons of the horse was the prophet Mohammed. Before his time the Arab's riches consisted of camels, oxen, sheep and goats. Mohammed is famous as founder of a religion and—the horse. The diffusion of this

noble animal throughout the world is undoubtedly due to man. There is no trace of horse, as horse, anywhere before the beginning of the eighteenth century, B. C.; he is absent from Egyptian monuments or mention till then.

Caesar makes the first reference to the English horse, praising the skill with which the native esradli handled their war chariots. This early British animal was probably of the small, squat, shaggy pony order. The Roman soon crossed their large horses with these little natives.

With William the Conqueror came the Spanish stallion.

The most interesting place in England is an old estate near Chester on the Liverpool road called The Baich (spelling doubtful). It is nearly certain that William himself used it as his residence. The oddest and oldest corner is a stable, made of a shallow cave with an addition of strong timbering. It was here, under his personal care, that the precious Spanish stallion lived. A door existed less than twenty years ago with some clumsy lettering cut in, according to tradition, with the Conqueror's own hand.

The Baich is zealously guarded private property which teems with the most ancient of English history. The above has never been printed and the information only happens my way because a member of my family once lived next to The Baich and was privileged, as an extraordinary favor, to roam about the estate. She discovered this stable and several other very strange things.

It is curious to notice that "agriculture seems to have been the last use to which the horse has been put." A piece of Bayeux tapestry represents a horse drawing a harrow. Previous to this, field work had been pre-empted by the ox; a law even existed in Wales forbidding the use of horses for plowing.

In 1121 two eastern horses were imported, one remaining in England, the other being sent as a present to King Alexander I. to the church of Saint Andrew in Scotland. The presumption is that they were Arabs from Morocco.

King John the Magna Charta magnate, was a horsey man; he got over a hundred Flemish stallions to improve the agricultural breeds.

Edward III. is to be credited with the introduction of fifty Spanish jennets. At this time the cavalry charger was practically the cart horse of today; had to be to carry the iron-encased warrior of the era.

With Richard III. came post horses and stages. With Henry VII. the gelding eunuch; a necessity for it was the custom then for many owners to range their lands indiscriminately.

A statute of Henry VIII. is so full of interest to lovers of our royal animal that I do not apologize for quoting it in full.

In the thirty-second year of his reign this bill pertaining to the breeding of horses was passed:

"For as much as the generation and breed of good and strong horses within this realm extendeth, not only to great help and defense of the same, but also to a great commodity and profit to the inhabitants thereof which is now much decayed and diminished, by reason that chases, commons, moors and waste grounds within this realm, nags of small stature and little value be not only suffered to pasture thereon, but also to cover mares feeding there, whereof cometh in manner no profit or commodity."

Section 2 provided that "no entire horse above the age of two years and not being of the height of fifteen 'handfuls' shall be put to graze on any common or waste land in certain counties; anyone was at liberty to seize a horse of unlawful height and those whose duties it was to measure horses, but who refused to do so were to be fined forty shillings."

By section two all forests, chases, commons, etc., were to be driven, within fifteen days of Michaelmas day, and all horses, mares, and colts, not giving promise of being serviceable animals, or of producing them were to be killed.

The aim of the act was to prevent the breeding of animals not calculated to produce the class of horse suited to the needs of the country.

This process seems worthy of imitation in various quarters today.

By still another act, after stating that the "breed of good strong horses" was likely to diminish, it was ordered that the owners of all parks and inclosed grounds to the extent of one mile should keep two mares thirteen hands high for breeding purposes or, if the extent of the ground was four miles, four mares.

No person was allowed to wear silk or velvet unless their husbands could afford to keep a horse all ready for war. If this order was disobeyed the offender was fined ten pounds every three months.—History of Chester, Vol. VIII.

The king also imported horses from Turkey, Naples and Spain.

Bluff King Hal may have had very rocky matrimonial notions, but there was evidently nothing much the matter with him where horses were concerned.

Queen Elizabeth was devoted to horsemanship; rode in state to St. Paul's Cathedral on a pillion.

In James I.'s reign came the carriage, but it obtained slowly. He and his judges rode in state on horseback to Westminster Hall. The introduction of the carriage created a demand for a light quick horse. Before that the ponderous cart order of equines obtained in spite of vigorous attempts at banishment, because his vogue came with chivalry—"the first epoch of the British horse." The advent of gunpowder did away with heavy armor for the cavalry soldier so that, at last, the call for lighter horses prevailed.

James was a thorough sportsman. He gave the biggest price then known, nearly 3,000 pounds, for an Arab stallion from Constantinople. This is the first authentic account of the importation of Arab blood and forms the first entry in the famous Stud Book on such matters.

But the Arab did not make a hit, "more t'other." The Duke of Newcastle, who was famous for his treatise on the horse, described the importation as "a small bay horse and not of very excellent shape." Anyway, the beast neither prevailed as a race horse nor as a sire.

Charles II. went into breeding with great vim. He sent his Master of the Horse abroad to acquire a number of stallions and mares. They are fully entered in the venerable Stud Book as "Royal Mares." One foaled in England, a natural Barb mare, was sold by the stud master after Charles II.'s death for \$225 when twenty years old, being in foal by the Helmsley Turk.

At the end of the reign of "Jamie" the first, the carriage quite suddenly became the fashion and, of course, was wildly overdone. Fashion is surely typical of unrestrained everywhere and in everything. In this instance, a statute had to be passed "to restrain the excessive and superfluous use of coaches."

James II. did little for breeding, though a good horseman. The great entry in the Stud Book thereabouts was:

"Stradling Turk brought into England by the Duke of Borwick from the siege of Budd."

Considerable horse interest attaches itself to William III.'s reign. Three eastern horses appear therein:

"... to which the modern thoroughbred race horse traces back as the founder of his lineage."

The first of these was Byerly Turk. The animal was used as a charger by Captain Byerly in the Irish wars.

The second was known as Darley Arabian, introduced by a Mr. Darley of Aldby Park, Yorkshire, from Aleppo.

The third was the Godolphin Arabian, or Barb.

"All horses now on the turf or at the stud, trace their ancestry in the direct male line to one or the other of these three, the Ultima Thule of racing pedigree."

AUSTRALIAN ARMY REMOUNT PROBLEM.

The question of army remounts is being taken hold of in Australia with characteristic vigor and courage, and the latest newspapers from the island continent tell of important proceedings at a conference on the subject held at Melbourne, under the Chairmanship of the Quartermaster-General, Brigadier-General Stanley. It was participated in by the head of the Indian remount department, the Director of Remounts, the Chairman of the Australian Jockey Club, the Victoria Racing Club, the Victoria Amateur Turf Club, the National Agricultural and Industrial Association of Queensland, the Royal Agricultural Societies of Victoria, New South Wales, South Australia, Western Australia, the Pastoral Society of Tasmania, and many other institutions devoted to the encouragement of agriculture and stock-breeding. Their decisions, made public by the Minister for Defense, Senator Pearce, are of supreme interest in Canada and United States, where the same issue receives practically no systematic attention.

Particularly noteworthy is the clean-cut declaration of the conference on the importance of racing of a high class, which is pronounced one of the essentials of success in the working out of a remount scheme. The decisions were as follows:

"That the conference recognizes the urgent necessity of taking immediate steps towards placing the horse-breeding industry on a more satisfactory footing, with a view to improving the type of horses raised in Australia."

"That the first step to be taken is to provide for the elimination of unfit stallions, i. e., stallions affected with hereditary unsoundness or defective in type or conformation."

"That this result can be achieved only by legislation, and that if such legislation be not within the

powers of the commonwealth parliament, steps should be taken to procure the enactment of uniform measures by the parliaments of the states.

"That suitable stallions should be provided to stand at a reasonable fee in districts fitted for the production of horses of the class desired."

"That a system of registration of mares suitable for breeding the type of horses required should be instituted."

"That a committee of competent persons should be formed in each state for the purpose of—(a) Determining the districts in which the scheme should be brought into operation; (b) determining the methods by which such stallions should be provided; (c) devising a scheme for the registration of suitable mares and their progeny; (d) educating horse-breeders as to the type of horse required and the best methods of raising them."

"That such committee should work under the supervision of a director, to be appointed by the Minister, and that the person to be so appointed should have an intimate knowledge of the capacity of Australia for horse-breeding purposes, and of the nature and extent of the requirements of the Defence Department, of the Remount Department in India, and of the War Office."

"That the certification of stallions and mares and all veterinary work necessary should be carried out by experienced officers working under the direction of the committees in the several states."

"That each State Committee should have power to appoint local committees in its state, and define the powers and duties of such local committees."

"That, in the opinion of this conference, the introduction of the totalizer throughout Australia would provide all revenue necessary for carrying out a scheme on the lines submitted if two and one-half per cent of the money passing through were appropriated for that purpose."

"That in any scheme for the improvement of horse breeding, the use of the thoroughbred stallion, which has proved his worth on the race course, is essential, and that as a supply of suitable stallions can be obtained only by the continuance of high-class horse racing, a sufficient proportion of the totalizer revenue should be retained by the racing clubs to ensure the provision of valuable stakes to be run for."

"That agricultural societies should be encouraged to provide competitions for stallions, mares, colts and fillies, suitable for military or general utility purposes (including novice classes), and that judges for those competitions should be persons acquainted with military requirements; soundness to be regarded as of primary importance."

"That the state authorities should be invited to assist in educating breeders as to the type of horse required, and the best method of producing it."

"That the standard price of horses purchased for military purposes should be adequate, having regard to the price of other live stock, and to the expense and loss necessarily incurred in attempting to breed to type."

"That, with a view to the elimination of worthless and inferior horses, the exportation of horseflesh as an article of food should be encouraged."

"That in the opinion of this conference it is not desirable that the Government should embark upon horse-breeding operations as a commercial enterprise or on a large scale, but Government farms for experimental work would be desirable."

"That inferior mares not suitable for breeding horses may be profitably utilized for breeding mules, and that the breeding of mules should be encouraged."

A SUPERB PUBLICATION.

THE AMERICAN RACING MANUAL for 1917 is now in course of preparation and will be ready for distribution about January 15. It contains all the features that have appeared in past editions. This publication, which is annually in great demand among those interested in the turf, is an excellent and low-priced book, holding information obtainable in no other publication. It is simply a mine of records. One of the features of this book is a tabulated compilation of the great races of England, France and Australia, which covers the winners and other details from their institution. This is a feature that is more comprehensive than ever before attempted by any turf publication in the world. Other features are:

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CARRIE ORME, ch. f. 3, by Monsieur de L'Orme—Mum (E. J. O'Connell) X											
19013 ^a	19075 ^a	(19118)	19254 ^a	19319	19371	19535	19711	19744 ^a	19815		
(19848)	19871	(20135)	20312	20365 ^m	20373 ^{sy}	20460 ^a	20557 ^m	(20698)	20813 ^a		
20949 ^m	20980 ^a	21063 ^h	21228 ^a	(21297)	m	21641 ^{sy}	21704	21839 ^a	21949 ^a	22014 ^{sy}	
(22290)	(22392)	22423	22462 ^a	22575 ^a	22942	23154	23314 ^a	23401 ^h	23471 ^a		
23521 ^a	23585 ^h	23674 ^h	23763 ^a	(23976)	24008 ^a	(24033)	24082 ^a	24100			
HAZEL C., b. m. 6, by Kismet, by Melton—Jean Green (J. Hoskins) X											
18869 ^a	18908	19056	19174 ^{sy}	19253 ^a	19351	19425 ^a	19445 ^h	19521	(19555)	h	
19598 ^a	19643 ^h	19712	19780	(19828)	19904	19937 ^a	19978	20448 ^a	20547 ^a		
20574 ^h	20627 ^a	20638	21350 ^a	21384 ^a	21453 ^a	21659	21718 ^a	(21776)	21937 ^a		
22234	22325 ^a	22514 ^h	22542 ^a	22587 ^a	22893	23099	23187	23601 ^a	(23685)	h	
23975	24035	24055	24060 ^a	24110	24173 ^a	24182	24245				
MARSHON, b. g. 5, by Marathon—Edna Shannon (H. W. Sage) @											
18867 ^a	18891 ^a	(18943)	h	19051	(19104)	h	19367	19396 ^h	19406	20140	
(20167)	s	20201	20304 ^a	20318 ^a	(20362)	m	(20401)	m	(20437)	h	
21016 ^a	(21410)	s	(21562)	sy	22045 ^m	22097 ^h	22199 ^h	22231 ^h	22267 ^a	22362	
(22480)	h	22506 ^a	(22598)	m	(22622)	h	22724	22800 ^a	23468 ^h	(23502)	h
23726 ^a	23793 ^h										

"h" for heavy, "m" for muddy, "sy" for sloppy, "s" for slow; races not otherwise designated were over fast or good tracks.

Annual Racing Form

has been oversold for the past few years and the attention of prospective purchasers of the 1916 edition is respectfully called to the desirability of placing orders early.

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